

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## AGITATION BEGUN TO BREAK SYSTEM OF CASTE IN INDIA

"Untouchables" Hope to Remove Social Disabilities Under Which They Now Labor

New Move Embraces Some 50,000,000 Natives—Civil Disobedience Offered

**BOMBAY, April 2**—A strong agitation has been set on foot by the "untouchables" in the feudatory Indian state of Travancore to remove the social disabilities under which they suffer at the hands of the caste Hindus. It is a common spectacle to see an "untouchable" kneeling at the sight of the so-called caste men, lest the latter be polluted. A strong committee has been appointed of national workers to organize mass civil disobedience to establish a man's right to free movement in public places. The first campaign in the fight of unapproachability and untouchability will be waged in Itankam, a sacred place and the seat of Hindu orthodoxy in Travancore.

The "untouchables" march in batches on the public roads, which are not open to the depressed classes, leading to the famous Siva Temple. Yesterday volunteers walked in a procession on the streets and some who offered to enter the prohibited area were arrested by the police. As many are volunteering, it is being arranged to send batches daily to court, arrested for offering civil disobedience, till the prohibition order is rescinded and the right of way for the depressed class on public thoroughfares is established.

For some time past determined efforts have been made to alleviate the lot of the so-called "untouchables." In no country in the world is caste distinction so strong as it is in India, where the pariah class number some 50,000,000, and so sharp is the line of demarcation between the depressed classes and the Hindus that the former are not allowed to use the common watering places or use the same public resting-places. The unfortunate people are veritably outside the pale. In fact, until the arrival of the British, they were practically slaves, and were bought and sold with the land on which they worked.

However, during the last few years, the end of this abominable system has been more appreciable in sight than ever before, and the more enlightened Hindus are protesting against this ostracism and are endeavoring to better the conditions of their fellow-countrymen. For instance, last year in Benares a staunch orthodox Hindu by name Ishwar Dayal embraced an "untouchable" shoemaker in public, while they were also permitted to enter a Hindu temple to worship. Also last year the Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution permitting the "untouchables" the same rights as their fellow citizens.

At the Indian national conference held in Poona at the beginning of the present year resolutions were passed having for their object the abolition of caste in India. It is, however, in Travancore and Cochin where the depressed classes labor under the most distressing disabilities for here they are not even allowed to enter the precincts of the state courts. It is therefore little wonder that it should be in this state that at last organized steps are to be taken to mitigate the hardships of these unfortunate people.

**HUMBLE OIL ADVANCE CRUDE**  
**NEW YORK, April 2**—Private wire advices say: Humble Oil advanced both grades Gulf Coast crude 20 cents a barrel.

## World News in Brief

**Washington**—Assurances that the tax reduction bill would be passed this session and predictions that the soldier bonus bill would be enacted into law before Congress adjourns have been made by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the Senate finance committee. Senator Smoot told the Senate the tax bill probably would be ready for a report to the floor by Saturday.

**Washington**—Formation of the International Credit Company, with offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, was announced in official dispatches to the Department of Commerce.

**Geneva**—Hotel and cafe guests will continue to pay 10, 15 or 20 per cent service charge on their bills, if the International Union of Waiters has its way. The union is decidedly opposed to returning to the old system of a small salary paid by the owner of the restaurant and voluntary tips on the part of the guests, as its members say they do far better under the percentage system.

**New York**—The Woolworth Building, the world's tallest office structure, has been sold for \$11,000,000 to the Woolco Realty Company by the Broadway Park Place Realty Corporation, a holding company for the heirs of the late F. W. Woolworth. The Woolco Company, it was said, was especially incorporated by persons interested in the present F. W. Woolworth Company.

**Reval**—(P)—Estonia, with its population of 1,500,000, including 200,000 Germans, Swedes, and Russians, has reached solution of the minority problem which has been vexing the Government since the little Baltic state was founded. Terms of the agreement, based on a plan of cultural autonomy and local self-government, were approved some time ago by the League of Nations.

## They Will Represent 10 Million Voters at Conference



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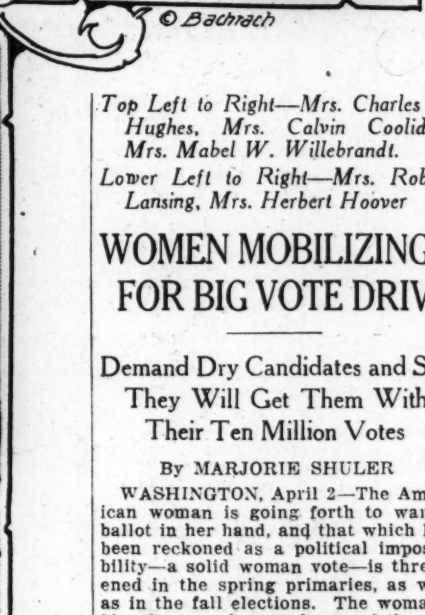
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Top Left to Right—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Mabel W. Willbrandt.  
Lower Left to Right—Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Herbert Hoover

## WOMEN MOBILIZING FOR BIG VOTE DRIVE

Demand Dry Candidates and Say They Will Get Them With Their Ten Million Votes

By MARJORIE SHULER

**WASHINGTON, April 2**—The American woman is going forth to war, a ballot in her hand, and that which has been reckoned as a political impossibility—a solid woman vote—is threatened in the spring primaries, as well as in the fall elections. The woman's bloc has mushroomed so quietly and so quickly that the calling of a national law enforcement conference in Washington on April 10 and 11 is almost the first indication that the women already have united, and that already they have a network of organizations extending into the remotest sections of the country.

It is no leader, no candidate, no party which has united the women. It is what they regard a moral issue. And they are saying: "Elect the President, the senators, the mayors you want—but they must be dry so long as the Eighteenth Amendment stands. We have 10,000,000 votes to say so." Ten national groups have affiliated with the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, throwing their strength of 10,000,000 members and the force of their organization behind the movement for a dry America, and recruits are being added daily.

Nothing is more significant of the force of the movement than the women's platform is "Beer and light wines, respect for war, slash taxes and pay soldiers' bonus by beer tax." Those who want their beer will cheerfully pay the bonus. Vote for Hart. He has been tried and found true blue.

**Mr. McCormick's Record**  
So much has been said during the contest touching on the liquor question in connection with the candidacy of Medill McCormick for renomination as United States Senator that the Anti-Saloon League report on Senator McCormick reaching the public today, is pertinent. The league says:

He has voted against all measures to cripple law enforcement and for all prohibition and enforcement measures including:

The resolution to submit the Eighteenth Amendment.

To pass the National Prohibition Act over the President's veto.

The supplemental prohibition Act, or anti-beer bill.

Several appropriation bills to enforce the prohibition amendment.

Whatever else may be said about Senator McCormick's views on prohibition, he has to his credit the sponsoring of three federal judges doing excellent work in upholding the prohibition law and the recommendation of E. A. Olson as United States Attorney.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## EXPERTS IN FINAL REVISION OF REPORT ON REPARATIONS

Conclusions Considered Triumph for French Views, as They Show Germany Able to Pay Large Sums

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

**PARIS, April 2**—It is now possible to state more definitely than before that the experts here, except for the final revision, concluded their task. They have brought the inquiry to a successful issue and if there is still some doubt as to the actual date of publication the doubt is caused by mechanical difficulties. Brigadier-General Dawes has announced that he will leave for home on April 22, by which time the Reparation Commission should have dealt with the report and the governments have taken up their position.

Raymond Poincaré is anxious that the decisive decision be done before the German and French elections in May.

## TELEPHONE RATE REVISION FILED

New Schedule Cuts Time Limits in Station-to-Station Calls

The New England Telephone Company has filed with the Public Service Commission its new schedule of rates, revising some charges upwards.

The new schedule is not a general upward swing, but concerns a limited number of minor changes. Private branch exchanges employing more than one operator, it is understood, will be marked up.

There are to be changes in station-to-station calls in the amount of initial time and the overtime allowed. In these cases the time limit is reduced while the charges will remain the same.

## S. M. BRUCE'S REPORT ADOPTED BY HOUSE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 2**—The House of Representatives last night adopted S. M. Bruce's report of the proceedings of the economic imperial conferences, the division being purely on party lines, 36 votes to 19, Labor being in a minority. Throughout the debate the Ministerialists protested at the action of the Labor members, none of whom spoke, not declaring their attitude on these important matters.

At the termination of the discussion, M. Charlton, the Labor leader, protested at one division being taken on three resolutions. Had they been dealt with separately, he said Labor would have supported the resolutions of the economic conference regarding imperial preference and an imperial economic committee.

## CONSTABLE'S DIANA FETCHES £2700

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**LONDON, April 2**—High prices ruled at the second day of the Britwell library sale. Dr. Rosenbach's purchases amounting to nearly £12,500 out of a total of £14,800. The first lot sold was the only known copy of Henry Constable's "Diana," dated 1592, it being bought by Dr. Rosenbach for £2700. On the title page are written the words "for four pence," possibly the price paid by some former buyer. Ninety years ago it was purchased by the founder of the Britwell library for £9 12s.

Several other cases of the extraordinary appreciation of values occurred during the sale.

## FRENCH FRANCS HIT 6.06 FOR YEAR'S HIGH

**NEW YORK, April 2**—The French franc today crossed six cents for the first time this year as a fresh buying wave carried the rate up 28 points above last night's closing figure to 6.06 cents.

Recovery of the Belgian franc followed rumors that a credit would be established for the Government. With 12 points added to its sensational 75-point advance of yesterday, the quotation reached a new high record for the year at 5.19 1/2 cents.

## BELGIUM TO KEEP CONGO GOLD

By Special Cable

**BRUSSELS, April 2**—The Belgian Government has decided that in future gold from the Belgian Congo will be handed over to the National Bank in Belgium instead of being sold to England.

## Chinese to Confirm Russian Agreements

By Special Cable

**Peking, April 2**  
The Cabinet on Tuesday approved the reply of L. M. Karakhan's memorandum on March 25. China will formally confirm the draft agreements signed on March 14 and settle the Mongolian and Russian church property questions by an exchange of notes simultaneously with its formal signature to the documents.

It is expected that Mr. Karakhan will agree to China's proposal, so that the prospect of an early settlement is bright.

## PROHIBITION FACES TEST IN ILLINOIS AS PRIMARIES NEAR

Anti-Saloon League Confident of Victory Despite Propaganda of Beer and Wine Defenders

Special from Monitor Bureau

**CHICAGO, April 2**—Conflict between Illinois wets and dries will be reenacted at next Tuesday's primary. Weakened but still battling, the old Saloonkeepers' National Association is rallying all its allies to the defense of beer. The National Association opposed to Prohibition also is active. The Anti-Saloon League finds the battle line as far flung as ever.

"We hope to retain our hold on the Legislature—which was wet last year, and to do better this year," said Robert J. Halle, secretary of the Veterans of Liberty, formerly the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. His organization has been working on this primary for months, as early as last summer, sending out reports on how legislators voted. Its campaign literature goes all over the state. Its special post card to eleven congressional district voters recommending John P. Hart says:

"Hart's platform is 'Beer and light wines, respect for war, slash taxes and pay soldiers' bonus by beer tax.' Those who want their beer will cheerfully pay the bonus. Vote for Hart. He has been tried and found true blue."

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## H. F. STONE CHOSEN BY PRESIDENT FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Nomination of N. Y. Man, Dean of Columbia Law School, Goes to Senate

Mr. Coolidge Satisfied He Has \$100,000 a Year Man for \$12,000 Position

**WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)**—Harlan Fiske Stone of New York has been selected by President Coolidge as Attorney-General of the United States. In selecting Mr. Stone, White House officials said the President believes he has been able to accomplish the purpose he announced yesterday of finding a \$75,000 or \$100,000 man to serve in a \$12,000 job.

The prospective Attorney-General is not a stranger to the President, the two having been friends since college days at Amherst. Mr. Coolidge received his bachelor's degree one year ahead of Mr. Stone.

The names of Mr. Stone and Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court have been the two most prominently considered by the President from the time of the retirement of Harry M. Daugherty, and decision finally was made on Mr. Stone because of the President's feeling that Massachusetts already had more than its share of high federal offices.

Mr. Stone has been on leave of absence from Columbia for a year and his resignation as dean of the law school is effective at the end of the scholastic year in June. The resignation now will be made effective immediately upon his confirmation by the Senate, however. His nomination was sent to the Capitol today.

Selection of Mr. Stone doubles the representation of New York in the Cabinet, as Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is accredited to that State.

Since his retirement from Columbia, Mr. Stone has been associated with the New York law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone. He is a director of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company and other corporations, and is a Republican, although he never has taken a leading part in politics.

Summoned to Washington yesterday, Mr. Stone had a breakfast conference today with the President, and was presented by the President to a number of his callers, including the Republican leaders of the Senate.

## AUSTRALIAN FAVORS PREFERENTIAL TRADE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 2**—In the House of Representatives, H. E. Pratten, Nationalist, advocated that the large Australian credits accumulated in London should be used to pay off its indebtedness instead of being liquidated. The flow of imports to Australia, as indicated by the fact that the customs receipts the nine months ended March 31 amounted to £27,141,931 showing an increase of £2,181,497 over the similar period of the previous year. This is regarded as evidence that Australia's manufacturing industries adversely affected the liquidation of credits by buying goods in London. He suggested the extension of the preferential trade system within the empire the coordination of all commonwealth state borrowings and the cessation of any further loans abroad except for reconstruction and conversion purposes. The adjustment of credits due Australia in London by the Government securities there, in lieu of importing goods is irrevocable the sinking funds having been adopted by the people by referendum.

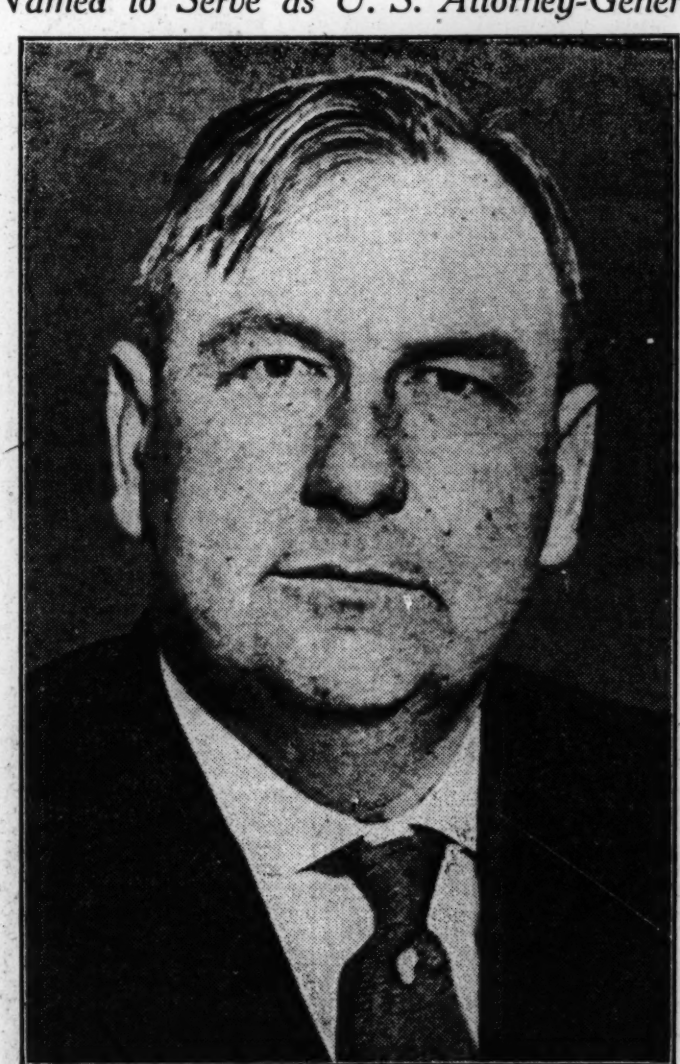
## INVESTMENT RECORD DEMANDED IN BILL

**WASHINGTON, March 31**—Every member of the Senate and House, and every employee of the Federal Government receiving a salary of \$3000, or over, would be required to file with the Federal Trade Commission as a public record the amount of industrial, railroad, banking, shipping, mining, oil and other stocks, bonds, or other investments owned by him or her within the past 10 years, according to a resolution introduced by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

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Harlan Fiske Stone







ILLINOIS WOMEN  
SEEK HIGH OFFICE

Three Candidates Ask Nomination as Representative-at-Large—Total of 44 Is Record

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, April 2.—Forty-four Illinois women are running this year for major political offices, the largest number that ever has sought higher political preferment in this State. Starting with National Representative-at-Large, a nomination three women are seeking at the April 8 primary the list runs through state senators, state representatives and delegates and alternates to the Democratic and Republican national conventions.

This large number of women seeking to take active part in government indicates the increased interest the women are taking in politics throughout the State. Mrs. Maurice Lieber, acting civic director of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

She has talked on citizenship before more than a hundred organizations of women this year and finds a much greater interest in primary elections than was evident in similar groups four years ago. She said:

Women are realizing that Government is part of their lives—schools, child labor, immigration, franchises to public utilities—all affects the home.

**Homemakers Predominate**  
Homemakers predominate among the woman candidates. Mrs. Lieber finds. Among those whom she knows personally, practically all have gained their experience through clubs rather than through business or professions, she said.

Mrs. Mary Ward Hart of Benton, seeking nomination as candidate for Representative-at-Large on the Democratic ticket, was president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, 1919-1921.

Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill of Downer's Grove, candidate for re-election as state Representative, was president of the Illinois Parent-Teachers' Association before she entered the political field. She is the first woman ever elected to the Illinois Legislature.

Mrs. Katherine Hancock Goode, running as a Republican for a seat in the lower House of the state Legislature, has strong support in the locality of the University of Chicago, where her husband is a professor of geography. Mrs. Goode has been active in club and civic work and two years ago was a delegate to the state Republican convention.

Mrs. Rena Elrod, also running for the Legislature from another Chicago district, is president of the seventh district of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and has been active in child welfare work.

Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Elrod are endorsed by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois for the lower House of the Legislature which under Illinois' peculiar cumulative voting system virtually is elected at this primary.

**Universal Vote Before War**  
Several teachers are also among the women candidates. One of the three women seeking nomination as Representative-at-Large, Miss Evangeline C. Hursen of Chicago (D.), has taught for 10 years in the Chicago public schools. She has for one of her pupils a federal department of education.

Miss Stella E. Hutson of Benton, a Democratic candidate for Congress from the 25th district, is a teacher of home economics and home advisor for her county.

Miss Florence Hall, a Socialist candidate for state Representative, is another Chicago teacher.

Several candidates come of families with political traditions.  
Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck of Chicago, Republican, running for the nomination of Representative-at-Large, is the daughter of the late William E. Mason. She finished her father's unexpired term in Congress. Mrs. Florence Filer Bohrer of Bloomington, seeking candidacy as state Senator, is the daughter of a former Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Huck, the first mother to sit in Congress, is making her campaign on her peace proposal—a universal vote on the declaration of war—to which she devoted herself while in the House of Representatives. She introduced two resolutions in the House; one providing that the United States shall not declare war except by direct vote of the people against any country that gives the same right in regard to us; the other adding that the United States shall make no financial concessions to any country that does

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## Would Be Illinois Representatives-at-Large



Evangeline C. Hursen  
Democrat of Chicago, Teacher for 10 Years in City Public Schools

Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck  
Republican of Chicago, Who Completed Her Father's Unexpired Term in Congress

Mrs. Mary Ward Hart  
Democrat of Benton, Formerly President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

not give its people the vote upon a primary declaration of war upon any nation.

**Wealth Draft Favored**  
Mr. Huck believes that international peace must be sought from all possible angles, and says she supports the Monitor's conscription plan.

Mrs. Clara H. Needles of Granite City, Republican, a former district president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, is seeking nomination as state Representative.

Mrs. May Gaddis Seller of Mount Carmel, also active in the Illinois Federation, is Republican candidate for nomination as state Senator.

Prominent Chicago women whose names appear on the official list of candidates for delegates to the two national nominating conventions include:

Mrs. Emily Washburn Dean, president of the Illinois Republican Women's Club; Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, one of Chicago's leading Democratic women and an author, and Mrs. Rose L. R. Murfey, Republican, a former recording secretary of the Illinois Federation.

Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Republican, of Monticello, president of the 19th district of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is among the downstate women candidates for the national political conventions.

WOMEN MOBILIZING  
FOR BIG VOTE DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

who are lending their names as sponsors and patronesses for the Washington conference. Beginning with Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. William Howard Taft, and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr., and including the most prominent women in Washington—official and social life, it is evident that law keeping instead of law breaking threatens to become fashionable. Flip pocket flasks will be as out of date as big sleeves if these women and the prominent groups which are being enlisted in every state exert their influence.

This is not the group which knelt in the snow 50 years ago to pray before saloon doors. "Those women won prohibition without the vote. If we can't keep it with the vote, we have failed," declares Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, Mass., chairman of the National Committee.

The larger proportion of the new crusaders have never been inside a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They are not allied with temperance organizations of any kind. Indeed, some of them are almost surprising to find on a committee of this kind. But they are aroused over what they regard as a patriotic issue, a challenge to citizenship, an attack on every moral fiber of the Nation. The grand mother with a purpose can be more formidable than the political leader or the officeholder—and these women have a purpose.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover will preside over the sessions of the conference. Mrs. Robert Lansing is secretary of the committee, and the list of speakers includes Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Maj. Roy A. Haynes, Mrs. Ida Clyde Clark, Senator Frank B.

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BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH  
BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT CINCINNATI CHICAGO

Willis, Miss Katherine Lee Bates, with representatives of national women's organizations.

Luncheons will be given both days at the convention headquarters, the Hotel Washington. Mrs. Coolidge will receive the delegates at the White House on the afternoon of April 10 and that evening there will be a pageant "Liberty in Law" directed by Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest. First in the Hall of Nations at the Washington Hotel for the delegates, later for the public on the Treasury steps, the pageant will be "America the Beautiful," by Katherine Lee Bates. Under the eyes of the watching nations, law will battle with lawlessness, honor with dishonor, and wisdom with ignorance, showing the successive steps of the gaining of prohibition and the means by which the law is now broken. The prologue will speak the words of Jefferson, Washington, and Lincoln, and the epilogue, written by Mrs. Minnie Gerode Andrews, will set forth the saving of the world through the saving of America. The pageant will be carried from Washington to 28 mission summer schools, to colleges and communities everywhere.

On April 11 the conference will adjourn with the passage of resolutions and the adoption of a platform based on the findings of a committee, upon which the women will work up to the November elections.

Special trains will bring the delegations from every part of the country, southern Democrats and northern Republicans, church missionaries, society members and social leaders, club women and civic workers, for the committee has built itself solidly on the groups already at work for other purposes. The California delegation will include Assemblywoman Eleanor Miller sent by a large southern California Sunday school class. In New Hampshire every county has a committee and committees are being organized for every town, each including three women, one a speaker and two general workers. Mrs. Charles McDuffee is state chairman. In Rhode Island 108 organizations have come together for the first time in the history of the State, headed by Mrs. Walter Peck. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Boston, Mass., heads the New England division. Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville, Fla., will come to Washington as the chairman of nine southern states, in which the women have declared, "No candidate will pass the southern woman's bloc." In all of the states local meetings are preceding the national conference, the New York Committee under Mrs. Gordon Norrie having

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PROHIBITION FACES  
TEST IN ILLINOIS  
AS PRIMARIES NEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

ney at Chicago, a public official who has taken a remarkable stand for enforcement.

Contesting with Senator McCormick is Charles S. Deneen of Chicago, two times Governor of Illinois and a staunch dry. When in office Governor Deneen signed a number of measures restricting the sale of liquor. Of him the Anti-Saloon League's report says he has a "favorable record on all enforcement and prohibition measures."

Whoever wins the Republican nomination will lead the beer and wine issue drawn for him at the November election, as it is expected that Maj. A. A. Sprague, Chicago's Commissioner of Public Works, will capture the Democratic nomination. Major Sprague has made modification a major plank.

**The Gubernatorial Issues**

Beer and wine also figure in the Illinois race for Governor. Between Thurlow G. Esington and Len Small, who is seeking renomination, the Anti-Saloon League's report is said to have leanings toward an endorsement of Mr. Esington. The league states that he "has a favorable record in the state Senate throughout his term of office on behalf of all enforcement measures," and that he "has shown himself to be an able and reliable member of the Senate."

Of Governor Small the league says: During the sessions of the Legislature under his term he signed the Illinois Prohibition Act, in the first session, but vetoed the appropriation, passed by the House and Senate for the Attorney-General's office, providing necessary funds for the enforcement of the Illinois Prohibition Act. In the second session he signed the "murder moonshine" bill, but vetoed the Rice bill, which was the principal measure in the program of the Anti-Saloon League in that session, and was designed for the purpose of providing necessary enforcement funds for the state's attorneys of the State, as well as for the Attorney-General, from fines collected from prosecutions carried on in enforcing the Illinois Prohibition Act.

The two vetoes unquestionably hampered prohibition enforcement in Illinois, political observers here admit. "As far as the records show Governor Small was the first Governor of Illinois that ever vetoed a dry bill or any bill in relation to the dry cause," according to F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. The second bill thus discarded was regarded by the league as an

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UNION MADE  
OVERALLS COATS  
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**Scott's Young Men's  
Topcoats at \$40**  
WE feel that we have accomplished much in those youthful models.  
The tones of color are clear and true, with many exquisite patterned fabrics.  
Tailored in our own workrooms with a softness that will appeal to the young man's taste. Confident, distinctive and smart all through.  
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PROHIBITION FACES  
TEST IN ILLINOIS  
AS PRIMARIES NEAR

ney at Chicago, a public official who has taken a remarkable stand for enforcement.

160-Mile Fence Planned  
to Dam Up Mexican Rum

By The Associated Press

Los Angeles, Calif., April 2. REQUEST for estimates of the cost of erecting an eight-foot wire fence along the 160-mile boundary between Mexico and California has been received by L. H. Schwabe, Collector of Customs, from McKensie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Proposals also are asked for erection of gates at the boundary crossings connecting California, Calif., with Mexico, Mexico, and Tia Juana, Calif., with Tijuana, Mexico. The gates and fence were requested as a means of enforcing the 9 o'clock border closing order and assisting customs officials in their fight against smuggling.

especially advantageous one, as it provided for the encouragement of local enforcement through fines for prohibition violations, part of the fine going into the school fund, part toward financing liquor prosecutions.

Meanwhile Lee O'Neill Browne is campaigning for Governor in the Democratic primary as the champion of beer and wine. The wets regard his chance of winning over Judge Norman L. Jones as nil but see good propaganda in it.

**Attorney-General Contest**

The contest for Attorney-General is as sharp as that around the governorship. Walter M. Provine is praised by the Anti-Saloon League for his excellent record in the Legislature. However, the judgment of political observers is that the prize lies wholly between Edward J. Brundage, the present Attorney-General, and Oscar Carlstrom, who has Governor Small's support.

It has been a hard fight lining up its forces for next week's battle but the league feels it is in its best position.

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DRY REPUBLICANS  
IN OHIO TO CONFER

Multiplicity of Candidates for Governor Endangers Success at August Primaries

COLUMBUS, O., April 2 (Special).—Dry Republicans facing the Ohio state primaries, Aug. 12, admittedly have a problem in the abundance of eligible aspirants for the office of Governor, and it is considered not unlikely that a coalition of forces may have to be considered between now and voting day, if the dries hope to influence the election. Among seven prominent Republican candidates, either "avowed" or "receptive," five are known to be loyal dries. On the other hand A. Victor Donahay, Governor, himself avowedly dry, appears now to have a clear field for the Democratic nomination.

Dry enforcement probably will be a prominent issue in the primary campaign, particularly in the Republican gubernatorial race. Unless the dry elements unite they are faced with repetition of their 1920 defeat.

Avowed candidates are former Governor Davis, R. C. McCulloch of Canton, a former Representative; John L. Cable of Lima, Representative; John F. Burke of Elyria, State Senator; and C. Homer Durant of Coshocton. The state Attorney-General, C. C. Crabbe of London, and James A. White of Columbus, recently state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, may still be classed in the "receptive" class.

EST. 1895

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## FARMERS WOULD TAX INTANGIBLES

### Maine Committee Says Escape of This Kind of Property Is Unfair to Agriculture

ORONO, Me., April 2 (Special).—Taxation of incomes from intangible property was recommended today at the meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations, held in connection with the Farmers' Week program. The recommendation was contained in the report of the special committee appointed by the association a year ago to study the question of taxation from the farmer's viewpoint.

Asserting that a large percentage of intangible property is escaping taxation and that this is manifestly unfair to agriculture, the committee recommends "the early enactment of such legislation as shall compel a faithful return of all intangible property now owned within the State, with appropriate statements of the income derived therefrom, and the subsequent levying of a tax upon such property based upon the income derived."

"In the interest of efficiency, secrecy of returns, and prevention of evasion, we believe that the collection of returns and the assessment and collection of the tax should be administered under state authority," says the report. "A tax rate which would be the equivalent of a tax of 6 per cent upon the income from such property would appear to us to be a fair one."

President O. B. Griffin of Caribou, presided today at the meeting of the Beekers' Association, and there were addresses by P. E. Crane of Middlebury, Vt.; H. D. Smith of Bangor, and L. W. Longfellow, of Hallowell.

R. P. Sellow of Boston was one of the speakers in the general session. He explained how commercial livestock feed is manufactured. Frank P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture, discussed regulatory methods for the control of the European corn borer in Maine. G. M. Dallas of New York City told the poultry men how to pack eggs so that they will not break in transportation.

Julian Emery of Bar Harbor was re-elected president of the Maine Federation of Farm Bureaus at the annual meeting Tuesday afternoon, and other officers were elected as follows: vice-president, E. B. Lord of Lebanon; secretary, Arthur L. Deering of Orono, and treasurer, E. B. Denny of Damariscotta.

## FINANCE COMMISSION MEMBER HOLDS OVER

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 2 (Special).—The financial deadlock in the Manchester city treasury has been removed by a decision of the State Supreme Court that Halbert N. Bond, chairman of the Manchester Finance Commission, is qualified to serve until his successor is named by Gov. Fred H. Brown and his council.

The next move will probably be made by the Governor in trying to nominate a new chairman whom the Republican council will agree to, the Governor being a Democrat, who so far has been blocked by the council in making political appointments.

## MADAME NEY TO PLAY FOR GERMAN RELIEF

Mme. Elly Ney, the pianist, will give a concert in Jordan Hall Friday evening, April 11, at 8:15 p. m., under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee for the Relief of German Children. Madame Ney is the wife of Willem van Hoogstraten, associate conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra in New York, and has gained international reputation for her interpretation of the "old masters" of music. Her program will be as follows:

Sarabande, Rameau-Godowsky; Preludium and Fugue, Bach; Sonata in B flat Minor, Opus 35, Chopin; Sonata in D Minor, Opus 31 No. 2, Beethoven; Valse Triste, Opus 46, No. 6, and Polonaise, MacDowell; Rondo, Moment Musical, and Marche Militaire, Schubert, and Rhapsodie, Liszt.

Word has just been received by L. W. Sprague, director of the Greater Boston Committee, of the additional shipment of \$500,000 worth of American food purchased by the American Friends Service Committee. The Quaker committee is provided with funds through the American Committee for the Relief of German Children, of which Gen. Henry T. Allon is chairman and the Greater Boston committee is a branch.

## CHIEF JUSTICE PRAISES JUDGE

### Connecticut Jurist Says Laws Should Be Enforced at Top

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 (Special).—Commending the action of Judge William M. Maltbie of the Superior Court in taking to task a number of prominent patrons of bootleggers, Chief Justice George W. Wheeler of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in a statement issued yesterday, urged that the enforcement of all laws, including the prohibition law, "should begin if possible at the top of the social scale and go down rather than at the bottom and go up."

Chief Justice Wheeler said in part: Judge Maltbie's course was sound in law, sound in morals, fearless and courageous, and must prove a helpful influence in aid of law enforcement. If his example were emulated by every trial judge in our land, we would have a country where law and order were better supported and respected than we have today. I wrote Judge Maltbie immediately upon learning of his action, commending and thanking him for his great service to the cause of law enforcement.

One thing more, I believe that enforcement of the prohibition law and of all laws should begin, if possible, at the top of the social scale and go down rather than at the bottom and go up. Obedience to law should be required of high and low, rich and poor, educated and illiterate alike, without respect to person, creed, race or color. This is the principle which underlies Judge Maltbie's and Mr. Alcorn's action and American institutions will be stronger if this principle is universally upheld by public officials.

## INDUSTRIAL PHASES OF NEW ENGLAND TO BE MEETING TOPICS

New England men who are prominent in the business world are to address the semiannual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston on Wednesday, April 30, and Thursday, May 1, and which is to deal primarily with industry in New England.

It is announced by the association that on Thursday morning, May 1, S. H. Thompson of Lowell, former president of the American Hardware Association, will speak on "The Community and the Industry," and Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, will discuss "The Railroads and the Industry."

"Arrangements are now being perfected for the technical session to be held Thursday afternoon. James E. Coburn, agent for the Androscoquina mills at Lewiston, Me., will be chairman of this session. Prof. George B. Haven will speak on "Work on Textiles at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," and W. A. Nivling of the Huron Milling Co. of Boston will discuss "The Viscosity of Starches." Prepared papers will be read after these addresses, and a general discussion will then follow.

At the session on Wednesday afternoon Harry C. Meserve, secretary of the association, will speak on "The Founding and Growth of Industrial Centers." Other speakers and chairmen of the various sessions are now being arranged for, and it is expected that a convention that will prove of great value to New England industry will result.

## SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION URGED

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, speaking before the Boston Rotary Club at the Boston City Club today strongly favored the examination of immigrants in foreign ports before they sail rather than after they land in the United States. What census should be made the basis for fixing quotas is quite immaterial in his opinion.

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Women's chamois gloves, one button, \$2.65. Chamois gauntlets, six button length with strap at wrist, \$4.00. Same style in suede, grey, beige, mode, \$2.95. French suede, eight button length mousquetaire, leading Spring shades, \$3.00.

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At home a man is known by the company he keeps; abroad by the luggage he carries.

## FRANCO-GERMAN HARMONY GROWS

### Miss Baer Cites Women's Work in Reconciliation—Peace and Progress Is Goal

Groups in France and Germany, daily increasing are laying the basis for genuine reconciliation between the two countries, according to Miss Gertrude Baer, representative of the German branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, French families, showing the situation in the Ruhr, are adopting German children, German organizations, after trips through the devastated areas of France, are undertaking to help in the task of reconstruction. This new Franco-German movement, Miss Baer said, is one of the most hopeful of European developments since the war.

Miss Baer spoke today under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She is the delegate of the German branch of that organization to the biennial conference which will be held in Washington early in May. At the conclusion of the capital meeting, the various delegations will hold mass meetings in various American cities in the interests of world peace.

How Franco-German understanding is actually displacing jealousies and suspicions of the war was told, this morning, by Miss Baer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

A little over a year ago a group of German women who had visited the devastated areas of northern France determined to help in the task of French reconstruction. After their visit in France they went to their homes, and by the sale of pictures and pieces of furniture, and by personal sacrifices they raised enough money to build a community house in a little shattered town on the Franco-Belgian border.

The report of this effort to help the French spread rapidly. Soon groups of students, organizations of intellectuals and many other individuals in Germany determined that they would undertake to supplement this work. In France, also, word spread that such an effort was being made by Germans, and in turn, French organizations demanded the right to adopt German children of the Ruhr. When I left Berlin over 300 of these German children had been adopted in French homes, and word I have received since coming to the United States indicates that that number is increasing.

## DEALERS DELAY COAL PRICE CUT


### Boston Firms Fail to Make Usual April 1 Reduction

Although coal dealers in various New England cities reduced the retail price of anthracite from 50 cents to \$1 a ton, effective April 1, the Boston dealers have been slower to take action, although such reductions have been customary on April 1, for some years. It is understood that a price cut is contemplated and that announcement as to the amount of the reduction may be forthcoming any day.

Lowell, the Retail Coal Dealers' Association held a lengthy meeting and decided to cut prices \$1 a ton on broken, egg and stove sizes and 50 cents a ton on nut and other sizes.

Providence dealers cut prices 75 cents a ton for white ash coal in stove, egg and nut sizes. From all sections come reports of large stocks of coal in dealers' hands, the result of wider use of oil heating apparatus in apartment houses and some private homes, and the relatively mild winter.

Wholesale prices on anthracite were



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NEW YORK CITY

reduced by mine operators 50 cents a ton, as of April 1, as is customary.

Edward A. Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, said today that prices would undoubtedly be cut within a few days. A meeting will be called Friday of the executives of the Metropolitan Coal Company, he said, to determine what action on prices would be taken by that company. In other quarters, it is understood, a reduction may be decided upon before Friday. In Wakefield the price already has dropped 50 cents a ton.

The hoisting engineers, who handle the machinery used in discharging the barges and boats bringing coal to Boston by water, have demanded an increase of \$3 a week and other concessions, while the teamsters, who haul all other employees of the coal companies have demanded \$1 a week increase. The coal trade holds that it is impossible to grant the demands of the unions, and has referred the case to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

## METHODISTS OPEN ANNUAL SESSIONS

### New England Conference Is Called to Order

LYNN, Mass., April 2—Organization of the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place this forenoon at 10 o'clock, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the cradle of New England Methodism. Bishop Charles D. Mead of the Denver area presided. Mayor Harland A. McPhetres extended greetings in behalf of the city. The sessions will continue throughout the week, concluding on Monday, April 7, when the appointments will be made. Very few changes in pastorate are anticipated.

The election of lay and ministerial delegates to the general conference which meets in Springfield the entire month of May, and the adoption of resolutions to the general conference, are among the outstanding interests of the week.

The Rev. A. B. Tyler of St. John's Church, Medford, was elected secretary of the conference; assistants, the Rev. A. Pitman of Glendale, Everett, and the Rev. F. J. Thompson of Peabody. The Rev. Charles W. Jaffras, of Lafayette Street Church, Salem, statistician; assistants, the Rev. G. V. Shedd of Atlantic, and the Rev. Ray Stevenson of Lynn; the Rev. W. A. Kilmer of Centralville, Lowell, treasurer.

An Epworth League rally, including a banquet for 350 with songs, cheers and an address by Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, general secretary of the Epworth League, at once an evening at the First Methodist Church, observed the Epworth League anniversary and ushered in the conference sessions. The Lynn district and the Lynn circuit Epworth leagues were the hosts. Miss Grace O. Chapman of Boston presided.

**MILK PRICE REDUCED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2—Following a reduction in Boston, the sales committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association last night announced a drop from 6 1/2 to 6 cents a quart, effective at once. Several dealers reported that they would reduce the retail price in the same amount, bringing the price to the consumer to 13 cents.

## FRUTCHEY SILK SHOP

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## Vogue of THE BRIGHT SCARF

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All-hand-tailored scarfs that complement smart tailors, supplementing, as it were, the chic of the new mannish mode.

\$7.50 each—two yards in length, exquisitely bordered by hand stitched chiffons. 100 from which to choose, but if your other silk purchase amounts to \$50.00, Mr. Frutchey will be pleased to present a scarf to you.

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Again Fashion turns to the softness and lightness of Ostrich and Marabou to carry out some of her most fascinating ideas. These Scarfs are particularly effective examples.

## Ostrich Boas at \$12.95

The style pictured with cape de Chine ends in jade, red, cunary, yellow, black and white, also gray and tan, black and white combinations.

## Marabou Bordered Scarfs \$5.95

Narrow crepe de Chine Scarfs with Mah Jong monogram and marabou borders in gray, tan, jade, orange, Chinese blue, black and white as pictured. A Scarf that can be tied ascot fashion or worn as a throw Scarf. Other styles \$12.95 to \$18.95.

Loeser & Co.—Main Floor

## MAINE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM READY

### Dry Enforcement and Modification of Primary Law Are Proposed in Draft

PORTLAND, Me., April 2 (Special).—Declaring for rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, continuation of the present policy of keeping hydro-electric power within the State, an amendment to the direct primary law providing for indorsement of candidates by convention and recognition of the constitutional right of worship according to the dictates of conscience, without regard to race, religion or creed, the platform to be submitted to the Republican State Convention tomorrow was practically completed by the platform committee today.

The proposed citizenship plank will further declare that the Republican Party disapproves the activities of all organizations formed to place the administration of our Government, or the control of any political party, under their domination. It also extends to all good citizens an opportunity to participate in the activities of the Republican Party. A declaration opposing discrimination against the naturalized foreigner is also incorporated.

The educational plank recommends the expenditure of public money for public educational institutions only, except in the case of those that are instrumental in forming higher education, and the passage of sound legislation to make the distribution of school money fair and equitable. It also calls for the expenditure of all school money under the supervision of the State Department of Education.

The rehabilitation of the merchant marine under private ownership, with federal aid, is declared for in the merchant marine plank, and a stand is taken against any shipping legislation which will discriminate against Maine ports by an increased charge upon shipping of foreign origin.

The state administration of the last two years and the economies effected by Gov. Percival P. Baxter are indorsed and it is urged that the State should lead the way in inducing towns and cities to reduce taxes by limiting expenditures, wherever possible.

Continuation of the highway program of the last two years is urged with attention to farm to market as well as trunk lines, and a bond issue of reasonable amount is advocated for permanent construction of highways. Assistance to co-operative marketing through the experiment station and the State College of Agriculture and more liberal application of the Federal Farm Loan Act are urged.

The taxation plank declares for fair and equitable taxation, without committing to any form of constitutional amendment, and urges that whatever

As it should be done.

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## CONCORD, N. H., PAPER CEASES PUBLICATION

CONCORD, N. H., April 2 (Special).—The Independent Statesman, a newspaper, published for more than 100 years in the capital of New Hampshire, has suspended publication for an indefinite period, probably forever. This paper had for many years the largest circulation and the most political influence of Granite State journals.

It was founded in 1823 by Isaac Hill, afterward Governor and United States Senator. Its period of greatest prosperity was under the editorship of William E. Chandler, at that time a Senator and associated in the editorial work at different periods were other senators from New Hampshire, including George C. Fogg and Edward J. Rollins. Last year this paper, together with three other Concord papers, were consolidated under one management, and the Independent Statesman will now be discontinued altogether, leaving but one paper in the city for the first time in over half a century.

## REPUBLICANS WIN HARTFORD ELECTION

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2—Norman C. Stevens, Republican, was elected mayor over Richard J. Kinella, Democratic incumbent, yesterday, by a majority of 181 votes, according to complete returns. The mayor-elect is serving his second year as alderman. The Republicans carried four wards of the city and will have a majority in the Board of Aldermen. The Democrats re-elected Col. Edwin E. Lamb, controller. He is a World War veteran. The Board of Education, Mayor William P. Sickles, (D.), also a World War veteran, was re-elected city marshal. Kinella is serving his second term as mayor.

## APPOINTMENT ACCEPTED

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2—Charles L. Allen, president of the Norton Company of this city, has accepted the appointment of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, at the request of President Coolidge, as New England's representative on the St. Lawrence Commission.

new taxes are levied should not in any way be used to encourage extravagance. Adequate protection of forests from fire and some plan of reforestation are declared for in the platform draft.

## MUSICAL SHOW GIVEN BY VINCENT PLAYERS

"Wake Up!" is the title of the Vincent Club's 1924 musical show, which will be given for the first time in public tomorrow afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, to be repeated tomorrow evening, Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening. More than 100 women will be in the cast, and the show will consist of three acts, instead of two, as in former years, with a prologue and epilogue. This year's show has been written by Mrs. Walter Tufts Jr., and produced under the direction of Mrs. David M. Little Jr., stage manager; Miss Susan E. Sturgis, technical director, and Miss Faith Stanwood, property manager.

The show will deal intimately with the characteristics and follies of present-day Boston, and will call the radio, the subway, mah-jong, ukuleles and other institutions and diversions into play. There will be little dialogue, for dancing and singing will take up by far the greater portion of the entertainment.

Mrs. Robert W. Knowles is chairman of the committee in charge of general arrangements for the production. Robert Ware, who has written several of the lyrics, will direct the orchestra; Eugene F. Ford, who has coached the show from the beginning, will produce it, and A. B. Craig of the Boston Opera House is to have charge of the scenery.

## MILK DRIVERS COMPROMISE

The threatened strike of Boston milk-wagon drivers was averted last night, when members of their union, Local 530, voted to accept a compromise proposal which guarantees them a weekly wage of \$38. H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., have announced a reduction of 1/2 cent a quart in the price of their milk for the month of April. This will make the price 12 cents a quart delivered.

**MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATIONS**  
There were 197 companies incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in March, compared with 204 in February and 234 in March, 1923.

## MAYELLYN Hairdressing Establishment

Permanent Waving by The Nestle Lanoll Process  
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Appropriate for business, cool for sports, dressy for social wear—the arch feature being invisible. A comfortable Coward Oxford in dark tan calf with shapely toe, snug heel-seat, supporting counter and extension heel. Built by the originators of Arch-Support footwear.

## The Coward Shoe

For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

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James S. Coward

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## Cambridge Little-Screen Players Working on First Complete 'Movie'

Starting With a Camera, a Dollar and an Idea, Club Has Been Formed to Play for the Love of It

A "movie" company without professional experience, working for the joy of making simple photoplays and without thought of monetary gain—that ideal may seem Utopian in the face of reports habitually emanating from New York and Hollywood, telling of gilded contracts, "million dollar productions," and the like.

Yet in Boston, there is such a company, and, perhaps most remarkable, the idea was put in motion by a young man who started out with neither studio nor financial backing, but whose assets consisted of a scenario which he had just written, a borrowed "still" camera, one dollar in cash, and an abundance of optimism with which to launch a new enterprise. The name of the company is the Little-Screen Players, and its organizer is Herbert Franklin Lang, a portrait artist of Cambridge.

The dollar, Mr. Lang has since explained, went for an advertisement for talented amateurs, but brought no results. With his scenario and a camera belonging to the firm with which he was associated, he set forth personally to assemble a cast of talented non-professionals willing to act without remuneration. On a certain sunny morning in May, 1923, a group of 15 persons, old and young, from various walks and stations of life, assembled on a little wooded lot eight miles from Boston.

**Mr. Lang's Methods.** After making some "still" photographs, Mr. Lang gathered the people about him, explained his ideals and difficulties, and secured from each member of the group a promise to stay with this new "motion picture club" and to try, in addition, to double its membership before the next week-end. As there was no money in the treasury, and several of the members owned cars, it was decided that all should meet in a specified place, divide into groups, and go to location by automobile. This custom has been followed ever since.

All summer long these people gave up week-end trips and parties to be "on location." Up and down the north and south shores, through the suburbs, and around Boston proper, they traveled to get the right settings for their first picture. Soon they began to attract attention, and applications

for memberships poured in. In less than nine months the one-man outfit with a borrowed camera had emerged into a full-fledged motion picture company, with its directors, actors and actresses, camera men, script girls, property and location men, art directors, and publicity agent.

**Financing the Club.** The Little-Screen Players are organized along the same lines as a club. To join, one must file application, furnish satisfactory references, and pass a dramatic test. An initiation fee of \$1 and dues of \$1 a month are paid. These dues, and the money realized from semi-private parties and dances, have financed the club. No one is admitted who is not willing to work earnestly for the ideals of the organization.

In addition to the social life and an opportunity to act before a camera, the Little-Screen Players offer training in nearly every phase of dramatic work. Free classes in dramatic art, dancing, photographic technique, scene painting, costume designing, and scenario and play writing have been organized and are open to members. All scenarios and plays are written, directed, and produced by the company and the sets and costumes are designed and executed by its own artists. No one receives pay for his work.

The club has committed itself to the ideal of better, simpler photoplays, maintaining that there is a market for clean, artistic pictures produced at a lower cost than most of those now being made. In other words, this club aspires to be the motion picture industry what the theater guild is to the stage.

The first production of the Little-Screen Players, to be released in Boston the latter part of April, is called "It." This is said to be a bona fide "movie" with clever plot, beautiful settings, and good acting, but to have cost just \$500 to produce—the only expenses incurred having been for raw film, developing and printing, and the rental of a studio for one day. The players and their associates hope that enough will be realized from this picture to obtain a studio where the Little-Screen organization may work permanently on a bigger and more artistic basis.

## An Amateur "Movie" in the Making



Members of the Little-Screen Players, Inc., Taking a Domestic Scene "on Location" for Their First Photoplay

this district would not be at all out of place.

The use of proper topographical maps is recognized to be of great value to the engineering profession in its planning and construction of projects in the development of natural resources. The lack of such maps has sometimes proven a serious handicap to progress. Engineers are convinced that the expense of completing the standard topographical maps of this country will be more than offset by their economic value, both in private and public enterprises. It is imperative that the mapping be completed within 20 years at the most, for in the next two decades it is anticipated that many new public utilities and other projects will be started on their way in districts of the United States that are now sparsely settled and relatively unknown.

### ART

#### Small Pictures

The Boston Art Club is offering a novel and entertaining show in what it calls a Small Picture Exhibition. It is quite in keeping with the spirit of the club, which literature is abandoned for the romantic and adventuresome, and symphonies give way to pops. The diminutive spaces of modern homes have been bringing objects of art down to scale, and the fact that the demand for small pictures has by far exceeded that for large ones can be seen by the many sales within the first few days of the opening of this exhibit.

One hundred artists were invited to show what they can do in a space of five square feet. Some contributed several of postcard size. Others preferred to utilize the space with two or three of fairly large proportions. Every school is represented, and every painter's hobby. Again, artists do not conceal

their admiration for Cézanne, Matisse, Bakst and Whistler. And then, there are those who still see the best in the old style.

Landscape seems to be the popular subject. The necessarily sketchy treatment in such small areas has made these more interesting and varied in a sense than larger, more formal canvases. There are sunny snow scenes, hills, beaches, tropical landscape—in fact, every phase of the outdoors. One looks at literally dozens of these scenes painted in every degree of neutrality of color, and every kind of surface. But that the vision of the outdoors is greatly influenced by temperament can be discovered very soon by comparing the somber interpretation of Ross Moffat with Mrs. Perry's serenity, or the joviality of Mr. Schneider. For rich color effects, scenes by Mr. Goss, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Carson held their own. A snow scene by J. Edward Fitzgerald is remarkably atmospheric.

There is no less scope in the marine subjects. Messrs. Patterson and Woodward continue to paint the sea with virility and trenchancy. Charles Woodbury's watery subjects are fantastic. Lester G. Hornby draws a boat with utmost respect for its every detail. Harry Neyland took a prize of \$25 by popular vote for a marine.

There are not so many figure subjects. None of those that are shown are

reduced as fittingly to scale as the four figure studies by Carl Cutler. In numerous pure color, he paints flesh, foliage and water with most convincing surface quality and decorative colors. There are many other subjects, still-life, portraits, illustrations, fantasies. The awarding of prizes and honorable mentions was no doubt extremely difficult with such a range of style and taste. Mr. Schneider received the \$100 prize for the best group. Mr. Carson was awarded \$50 for the best individual picture. Honorable mentions went to Ross Moffat, E. Parker Nordell, Margaret Patterson, Peter Kilham, Jane Peterson, E. Ambrose Webster, Carl Cutler, and J. Edward Fitzgerald. The judges were Edward Forbes, Charles Hopkins, and Paul J. Sachs.

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## BUILDING RULES TO BE CONSIDERED

Boston Official to Attend Conference at Louisville, Ky.

John H. Mahoney, building commissioner for Boston, who will represent this city at the National Building Officials' Conference at Louisville, Ky., April 8 to 12, said today that such a conference will go a long way toward bringing about stabilization in the matter of municipal building legislation. Furnishing, as it does, the opportunity for an interchange of ideas on all phases of the subject, from the issuance of permits to wrecking inspection, the conference, he said, cannot fail to be of benefit to every city which is represented.

Every delegate will be eager to furnish advice to any of the rest who seek it," said the commissioner. "By showing how this or that plan has been worked out, one building official is bound to be of service to many others. It goes without saying that Boston may have something to learn from the more progressive of its sister cities, but on the whole, I believe it is safe to say that Boston occupies a very commendable place with respect to building regulation."

The conference will open on Tuesday, April 8, with a welcoming address by Huston Quin, Mayor, following which papers will be read by various delegates on exit codes, elevator regulations, and the work of the United States Department of Labor in connection with the building trades. There will also be a discussion of efficiency methods.

The following day the relationship between the architect and builder, and between the builder and the public, will be taken up, in addition to a discussion on whether building laws should apply to gas tanks and similar structures. On Thursday the meeting will consider specifications of steel and stucco construction, and on Friday an inspection tour of the city will be conducted, with particular attention given to a model sanitary manufacturing plant.

**STEEL RAIL OUTPUT IN 1923**  
Total production of steel rails in the United States in 1923 amounted to 2,904,118 tons, compared with 2,171,776 tons in 1922, an increase of 332,342 tons, according to statistics compiled by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

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## MAP COMPLETION HELD IMPERATIVE

M. I. T. Professor Urges Speeding of Government Work

Necessity for speeding up the work, undertaken by the United States Government, of drawing sectional topographical maps of areas of uniform size in this country, a work which, when completed, will result in an authentic, detailed map of the whole United States, was emphasized by J. B. Babcock, professor of railway engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Professor Babcock is the author of a resolution adopted by the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, which urges passage of the bill now before Congress providing for the completion of the topographical mapping of the United States within the next 20 years. While awaiting Congressional action, he said, it is a hopeful sign that engineers and other forward-looking individuals and societies are becoming impressed with the absolute need, from an economic standpoint, of obtaining adequate maps of every section to be exploited.

Industrial and agricultural development, according to Professor Babcock, demands that the topographical mapping of the country should proceed with greater impetus. He continued:

There are vast areas in this country which are still uncharted for practical purposes. Now England has well taken care of in this respect. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are fully covered by Government maps, I believe, but even in this section much time has elapsed since the earliest topographical maps were made by the Government, and so many changes have taken effect, particularly in eastern Massachusetts, that the drawing up of new maps in

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## FARMERS ADVISED TO GO SLOW IN PLANTING OF STAPLE CROPS

United States Service Forecasts Over-Production This Year if Conservatism Is Not Used

WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 2 (Special).—The United States Department of Agriculture has asked representative American farmers what they plan to do in 1924, and it is now telling these farmers and others through its crop reporting service what the agricultural outlook is for this year.

The government crop statisticians advise conservatism in the planting of all staple crops and in live-stock production. For most farm enterprises their carefully worded advice suggests the advisability of retrenchment. Especially is this true for the crops of essential concern to general farmers in New England. Corn, dairy products and poultry will probably be produced in quantity exceeding demand, the crop report indicates.

**Demand at High Level**  
Domestic demand for agricultural products is reported at a high level, but the statisticians refuse to predict a continuance of the urban prosperity upon which this level is maintained, beyond the summer months. And abroad they see little to encourage expansion of farm production. "Taking foreign markets as a whole, there is no evidence to justify the prediction of any very marked change soon in the demand for American agricultural products. While conditions appear to be better in some of the more important markets, there are adverse conditions in other markets, the influence of which it is impossible to measure."

Fertilizer and machinery prices are declared to be nearly at pre-war levels. In the case of machinery prices the Government agency advises that this year it will be advantageous to replace worn machinery and buy labor-saving equipment at pre-war prices. "An acre of crops will buy about 90 per cent as much fertilizer now as in 1914."

Wages for farm labor are now temporarily down, because of urban slack employment. The farmers are warned that spring acceleration of industrial activity may change this situation. But a very considerable relief in the labor situation is reported because of fact that countless farmers have reorganized their farming as to operate without hired help.

An outstanding instance of optimism on the part of the farmers is reported from New England, where potato growers report intentions to plant considerably increased acreages. In Aroostook County, the chief potato region of the northeast, the increase is expected to be 10 per cent. In other parts of New England from 9 to 15 per cent. Good prices and quick movement of stocks last year is the background for this confidence.

In many other potato areas there will be decreased planting, notably in New Jersey and the northwest states. New York and Pennsylvania also plan increased potato plantings. A factor the crop reporting service calls to the attention of northern growers is the intention of sweet potato growers to plant the largest acreage ever. The sweet potato is in some degree a competing crop.

**Equipped for Big Production**  
American farms are reported to be equipped for producing more poultry and eggs than in any previous year. But the warning is sounded that producers should consider very carefully the absorptive power of world markets for more poultry. It is indicated that only through continuance of industrial prosperity can the markets consume any greater supply of poultry products. More economical production, and the development of higher producing hens should receive the attention of producers, they are told.

The livestock industry is spoken of as having turned the corner, but there is said to be little apparent in the situation to encourage immediate material expansion. Wool producers, on the other hand, face a very favorable condition. "The price of wool has stimulated production in the last year, and it appears that with present tariff rates a further increase in production could profitably be made."

The markets are reported still overloaded on wheat, with every chance of a world surplus remaining for some time. "German imports of wheat were materially lower last year than the year before."

The German situation is called very

uncertain and is related directly to the market for American wheat, cotton and pork products. "Paradoxically the market for lard has been good because of economic chaos and depression in Germany. American lard has been the cheapest fat obtainable and it has been generally substituted for other cooking fats and butter."

There is a German demand for cotton, because German mills have been supplying Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where economic conditions are reported as improved. "Imports of cotton to Germany will continue heavy if economic conditions in that country are such that mills can operate."

An intention to increase flax acreage 54 per cent in the flax region is indicated. The swine industry is reported as having passed through the peak of production to what may prove one of the recurrent periods of low production. A large supply of corn, as compared to the demand for it, will result if farmers carry out their reported intentions to plant and nothing checks the crop, it is stated. "Notwithstanding that there will probably be fewer animals to be fed next winter, corn growers report intentions to increase their acreage 3.2 per cent and in the corn belt 3.5 per cent."

**Retrenchment Suggested**  
The familiar condition of overproduction in the dairy industry is cited, and a policy of retrenchment is suggested.

In discussing the condition of demand for farm products, the crop outlook states that as many as 1,000,000 people moved from country to city last year, these presumably representing a shift from crop producers to consumers. It is also stated that demand for food crops was increased by a normal growth of 1,250,000 in the population of the country during the year.

Forty-three thousand farmers cooperated with the Government crop reporting service in supplying the information on which the outlook for the year in agriculture is based. About 6,000 of these were New England farmers. In addition to their detailed statements of plans and conditions, the regional crop reporters made surveys of their sections, and the condition of storage stocks, car shipments, and foreign markets were studied by economists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and related to each crop and farm enterprise.

V. A. Sanders, statistician of the department for New England, obtained the information from the six northeastern states, and has just sent to all the farmers on his mailing list, the composite statement of the situation which their answers helped to illuminate.

## WOMAN'S CITY CLUB LISTS APRIL SPEAKERS

Education, art, the drama and music, all figure in the April program for the Women's City Club of Boston. Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, will be the guest of honor at a dinner on April 10. Albert Benard, France's foremost "painter of women," director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and Mme. Benard, will be dinner guests April 14. Mme. Benard has come to the United States to lecture on modern French and English art. On April 23 delegates to the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—Miss Lotte Heller from Austria, Mme. Marcelle Dory from France and Miss Kathleen Courtney from England—will be entertained at luncheon.

Next Monday at 3 p. m. Mlle. Marguerite Clement, professor of French at the Lycée des Versailles, will speak

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on French intellectual leaders in Pilgrim Hall. Next Tuesday, at 8:15 p. m., Mrs. Philip D. Wilson, daughter of Mme. Réjane of the Theatre Réjane, Paris, will read French poetry. Heywood Brown, journalist, is to speak at Pilgrim Hall on the afternoon of April 11 on the development of American drama. Dr. Edwin D. Starbuck, professor of philosophy at the University of Iowa, is to speak on "The Worth of a Child" at Pilgrim Hall, Monday evening, April 21.

## BOYS NO LONGER "LEARN A TRADE"

That "white collar" jobs appeal to the American youth of today, with the result that the proportion of boys learning a trade is dwindling fast, was stated by Col. W. G. Archer, field representative of the National Trade Extension Bureau, who addressed the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, Inc., at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. Colonel Archer also criticized the attitude of immigrants who come to this country without any intention of contributing any actual labor while here, or of supporting the United States Government.

William Wholley, another member of the bureau, said that the manufacturers of plumbing supplies stand in need of more advertising in order to "educate" the public in the merit of their particular product.

A state-wide enrollment of 552 members, out of 1800 master plumbers eligible for membership, was reported. The following officers were elected: William H. McElholm, Lowell, president; Daniel F. Loan, Worcester, vice-president; J. Preston Perham, Boston, treasurer; Andrew McGilgan and Patrick Donohue, delegates to the national convention; Daniel F. Carroll and W. H. R. Goudy, alternates.

## GUBERNATORIAL RACE IN VERMONT STARTED

**WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., April 2 (Special).**—Roland E. Stevens of this place is the first person to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the governorship of Vermont in the autumn primaries, and announcement of his candidacy indicates that the so-called "mountain rule," whereby the governorship alternates from one side of the State to the other every two years, although merely a custom, will not be abandoned without a contest, although most of the newspapers of the State are in favor of discarding it.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the State Board of Control, under Gov. James Hartness of Springfield, Vt., and last autumn was a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, but withdrew before the primary election. His candidacy at the present time is on a platform advocating a system of hard surface trunk-line highways, built and maintained by the State.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Mrs. F. R. Schepmoes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Ruth Schepmoes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. A. Gardner, North Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Emma Z. Westner, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. P. Farley, Newtonville, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Williams, Cookshire, Quebec; Marian Mackner, New York City.

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## CAMP FIRE, SCHOOL CO-OPERATION CITED

Business Men's Aid and Interest Declared Need—Steps of Organization Explained

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2 (Special).**—How the Camp Fire Girls' program has become affiliated with the junior high and high schools in many cities was described here today in sessions of Camp Fire guardians and executives. Camp Fire appeals to all girls and acts as a socializing factor in the school, it was declared.

Co-operation of Camp Fire workers, with the schools, Parent-Teacher associations, women's clubs and business men, was urged as vital. Without the support of Parent-Teacher associations at Grand Rapids, Mich., the Camp Fire Council there could not have been organized, said Miss Margaret Thomas, executive. Miss Thomas described the close relations of school authorities, and association members, with the Camp Fire organization. She added:

"The Camp Fire theory is 'learn through doing.' Its program emphasizes the doing over and over of things which are fundamental in the life of the growing girl. This program is being effectively carried out in the Grand Rapids public schools. Subjects such as art, music, domestic science and physical training, taught in the schools, Camp Fire girls apply in their homes and communities. Thus it is Camp Fire which correlates school, home and church, in ways interesting to girls. With the co-operation of school heads, the community centers and Parent-Teacher Council, our Camp Fire program has been introduced into grade, junior and high schools."

Such co-operation is necessary everywhere. It is the schools that are providing instruction for such activities as handicraft, nature craft, and physical training, and it is the mothers through Parent-Teacher groups who are holding before girls ideals of home.

Securing the right leader in the organization of a Camp Fire was stressed. A teacher or mother of 10 may be selected, it was said. Lester F. Scott, national executive, explained that where organization of a city, county or district Camp Fire group was desired, the first step should be communication with the central office in New York City from which advice and assistance would be furnished. Mr. Scott said:

To organize a single camp is a very simple matter. The person to be leader of the group, who is known as a guardian and must be at least 18 years old, secures an application blank from national headquarters. In

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the meantime, the girls earn their Camp Fire dues of \$1 each. And woman of required age and approved standing may start a Camp Fire with six to 20 girls, at least 11 years old. Often the girls begin and choose their leader. A symbolic Indian name usually is selected for the group.

Necessity of the interest and aid of business men was stressed by Miss Annette Francisco, executive of Spokane. She said:

"The financial support of these men is needed, and their business judgment is essential to progress of the Camp Fire organization. It is not enough to have their sanction. We must secure their hearty co-operation to succeed."

Support of women's clubs was asked by several speakers in addressing the Women's City Club of Kansas City. Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary, and Mrs. Oliver Hartman, president of Camp Fire Girls, declared the principles of the organization merited support of women's clubs in all cities. Miss Kempthorne said:

Camp Fire stresses outdoor rather than indoor exercise and activities for girls. It does not sanction the use of cosmetics, and discourages such habits as chewing gum. It stands for the wholesome, useful life and genuine community service.

## CHAMBER TO HEAR FREDERIC W. WILE

"What Is Happening in Washington" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Frederic William Wile, Washington correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, before the Boston Chamber of Commerce at an assembly luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tomorrow. Mr. Wile formerly was attached to the London staff of the Chicago Daily News and was also on the editorial staff of the Northcliffe press in London and Berlin.

**HOUSE URGES BONUS**  
The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted yesterday, 125 to 64, in favor of resolutions asking the Congress of the State of Massachusetts to take immediate and favorable action for adjusted compensation for the veterans of the World War. The majority vote was made up of 68 Republicans and 66 Democrats. The 64 negative votes were all Republicans.

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## BARUCH-YOUNGMAN CONTROVERSY ENDS

Dispute Over Remarks at Wealth Draft Hearing Closes With Mr. Baruch's Letter

The controversy between Bernard M. Baruch of New York and William S. Youngman of Boston, state Senator, ends today by the printing of a letter sent by Mr. Baruch to the Boston legislator last night. At a hearing at the State House over the resolution to memorialize Congress on the proposed wealth draft amendment in case of war, Mr. Baruch was mentioned as favoring this proposition. Senator Youngman made charges at the hearing reflecting on the patriotism of Mr. Baruch during the World War. The letter to Mr. Youngman which is to close the controversy is as follows:

My Dear Sir:  
There came to me by mail several days ago, without any accompanying letter, a copy of the journal of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, dated March 10, 1924, containing the official transcript of your remarks in reply to my letter of March 1 to the President of the Senate, a copy of which I sent you at the same time. You express regret that I did not apply to you for verification of the newspaper quotations of your speech. My answer to that is: First, several newspapers agreed in the quotation; second, the remarks—whether you made them or not—had already been given such wide circulation that I owed it to myself to give to their contradiction as nearly equal public attention as I could. In view of the fact that, in your statement to the

Senate of March 10, you still fail to make it clear that my successful speculation was before the United States entered the World War, and leave that vital point a matter of misconception and doubt, you will pardon me if I lack confidence that a letter to you, instead of to President Allen, would have received any fairer consideration than you gave to this part of your statement.

The second division of your remarks to the Senate of March 16—in which you deny ever having uttered the charge that I made money after the United States entered the war "out of the bodies of our soldiers"—is entirely satisfactory. I accept it, and am glad that you did not believe or express a falsehood so slanderous.

On the record, therefore, we are agreed except for your failure to make the point that my successful speculation was in anticipation of peace and before this country was at war. That point I make herein. If you will do me the justice of putting this letter into the journal of the Senate—regardless of whether you are willing to read the letter in open session—I shall regard the incident as closed. Certainly there is nothing now to be gained by a hearing. Yours truly,  
(Signed) BERNARD M. BARUCH.

**TESTS FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS**  
Examination of persons desiring employment as "extra service" assistants at the Boston Public Library or its branches will take place in the Barton Gallery of the central library on April 12 at 9 a. m. The examination is open to all persons who have successfully completed at least one year in high school.

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## ITALIAN FACTIONS CONTEND FOR LEAD

Real Fight Lies Between Lists of  
Opposition, and Fascisti Will  
Profit by Dissensions

ROME, March 20 (Special Correspondence).—In the coming elections only two political groups will fight the Government in all the 15 constituencies—the Unitarian Socialists, under the leadership of Filippo Turati, and the Populists.

The Unitarians may be described as moderate Socialists, have a definite program, are fairly well organized in some provinces, and, unlike the Revolutionary Socialists and the Communists, have never believed in violence as a profitable political weapon. Although most of the Italian Socialists are anti-monarchists and never take part in ceremonies where the King or any other member of the royal house is present, on one occasion (during the ministerial crisis of August, 1921) Signor Turati was summoned to the Quirinal Palace. Similar occurrences have always led to the expulsion of the "aristocrats," as they were sarcastically called by their fellow members, but Signor Turati still holds his own.

### The Popular Party

The Italian Popular Party (to call it by its full name) is perhaps the most interesting, and, certainly, the most important political party after the Fascisti. Indeed, in actual Parliamentary strength they were greatly superior to the Fascisti, and, until the outbreak of the Fascist Revolution, were the deciding factor in parliamentary politics. The party was founded after the war by Don Luigi Sturzo, a Sicilian priest and formerly Mayor of Caltagirone, with the purpose of bringing the Roman Catholic masses into the political life of the Nation.

At present the Populists are divided into three groups—the Revisionists, who favor an alliance with the party now in power (Fascisti); the so-called Centrists, who, while insisting on their separate party existence hold to a benevolent neutrality toward the Fascist Government; and the Left section, who are decidedly hostile to the Fascist régime. The Revisionists have definitely abandoned the party and

many of their prominent leaders have been included in the Government's lists. The Left section, under the leadership of Signor Miglioni, the deputy for Cremona, composed of a few but very active members who hold Socialist, or rather, Communist, views, has been, at least for the moment, put aside, and no one of the Miglioni has been included in the official list of the Populists. The Centrists still form the bulk of the party and are controlled by the triumvirate which, since the resignation of Don Sturzo, directs the fortunes of the Roman Catholic group.

### Attitude of the Vatican

Much mystery is made about the relations of the Popular Party and the Vatican. It is an open secret here that one of the staunchest supporters of the Popular Party is Cardinal Gasparri, the Pope's chief secretary. But, apart from the deep-rooted Vatican prejudice against priests taking an active part in the affairs of the state, the attitude of Don Sturzo, particularly since the Fascisti came to power, seriously threatened to bring the church into an open conflict with the Italian Government. For this reason the Vatican forced Don Sturzo to resign, and the support which it had given to the Populists for four years was withdrawn.

Another political group definitely against the Government, but which has presented lists in only a few constituencies, is that led by Signor Ivanoe Bonomi, the former Social-Reformist Prime Minister, and Signor Giovanni Amendola, the young Minister of the Colonies in the administration of Signor Facta. The new party has taken the name of Democratic League, and the number of its adherents seems to be numerous.

Much of the interest in the coming elections has been lost by the fact that the Government candidates may be regarded as already elected. The real fight does not lie between the various opposition lists against the Government, but among the opposition lists themselves. As will be seen by the results of the elections, the party which will profit most out of this curious situation is the Fascist Party, which will not only be strong enough to command a strong majority in the new Chamber, but, what is even more important, will have very little to fear from the opposition blocs, each opposed to one another, in the new Parliament.

## British Columbia Sees Oriental Population Grow

Provincial Legislature Will Consider Next Autumn  
Adopting California's Measures

Victoria, B. C. Special Correspondence. WITH its Japanese population increasing almost twice as rapidly as its white people and its Chinese residents gradually gaining control of many important lines of business, British Columbia is today the California of Canada. Shut off from the rest of Canada by the barrier of

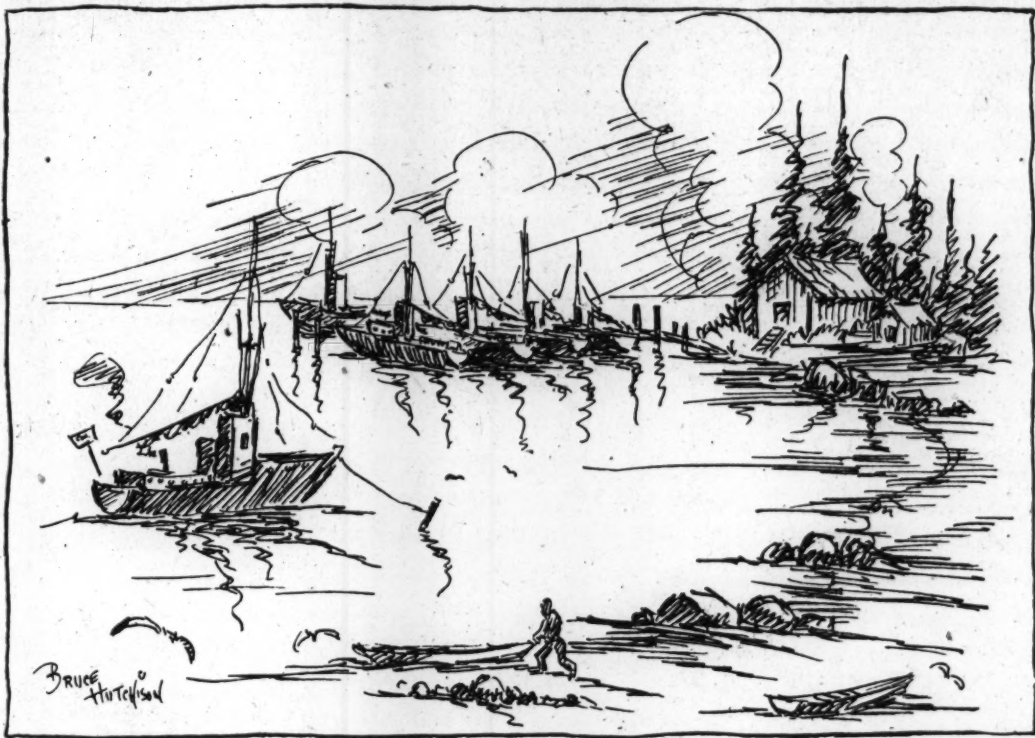
session. All this indicates that British Columbia will redouble its efforts to cope with the situation.

### The Method of "Attrition"

Meanwhile, it is the policy of the provincial government to handle the Oriental problem with constant "attrition," A. M. Manson, Minister of Labor, declares. "It has been the aim of the provincial government to

children. In 1922, according to Mr. Manson's figures, the increase in the Japanese population was greater than the increase in the people of any other nationality. The Japanese birth rate per thousand was 36.8 as against the British rate of 21.4, the Chinese rate of 7.6 and the rate of other nationalities of 14.1. Of the total number of births in the province in 1922 5.91 per cent were Japanese, 2.12 per cent Chinese, 81.43 per cent British and 10.52 per cent of other nationalities.

The increase in the Oriental population in Canada is pyramiding at an alarming rate. In the 10 years from 1871 to 1880 only nine Chinese were born in British Columbia and there were no Japanese births. In the next 10-year period 95 Chinese children and two Japanese children were born here. The next 10-year period saw a sharp increase in Chinese births, which num-



Japanese Fishing Boats Lying Idle Near Victoria Because the Canadian Government Has Refused to Renew Licenses

the Rocky Mountains, this province, like California, finds itself faced almost singly with the nation's Oriental problem—and without California's newly-established means of coping with the problem.

British Columbia so far has stood almost alone in its efforts to curb Oriental penetration. Of the 15,888 Japanese in Canada 15,006 are in British Columbia, and the Chinese population of the province is 23,533, as against 16,054 Chinese living in all other parts of the Dominion, according to the last census. For this reason British Columbia has found it extremely difficult to make the people of Canada generally and a Federal Government sitting in Ontario understand the gravity of the situation. On the other hand the efforts of the province to establish its legal right to control its Oriental population, its numerous cases before the Imperial Privy Council, have met with indifferent success.

Despite this, British Columbia is more determined now than ever to stop the growing domination of many industries by Orientals and the rapid increase of its Oriental population. When the provincial Legislature meets next autumn the possibility of copying California's anti-Oriental laws will be considered, it is understood among politicians here. Just how far this province can go in emulating California, however, is extremely doubtful. J. W. de B. Farris, former Attorney-General, who fought several of British Columbia's Oriental cases before the Privy Council, believes that the Province has power to take drastic action along the lines adopted in California to prevent Orientals gaining control of large tracts of land. He reached this conclusion, he told the Legislature at its last session, after careful study of California's anti-Oriental laws. He added that he would lay definite proposals, based on California law, before the Legislature at its next

educate the people of the province as to the activities of the Orientals and to urge upon them the necessity for a campaign of attrition," Mr. Manson said in a recent speech. As an illustration of the results to be obtained by such a campaign, he pointed out that through the efforts of the department of labor 2070 white men have been employed by railways in the province to replace Orientals.

Figures compiled for Mr. Manson and showing the large proportion of Orientals in many industries are startling. In this province, with its small population, he says, 2275 industrial firms employ 5991 Chinese, 3288 Japanese, 784 Hindus and 70 Japanese women. In the logging industry 7½ per cent of the employees are Orientals; in the lumber dealing business 41 per cent, in the sawmill industry 39 per cent, in the shingle industry 54 per cent, in the baking industry 16 per cent, in the fishing industry 39 per cent, in the coal mining industry 15 per cent, in the fruit and vegetable canning industry 39 per cent, in the pulp and paper industry 37 per cent. Orientals also are offering serious competition to white farmers and on their large areas of land it is estimated that they produce 55 per cent of the agricultural crop of the province, Mr. Manson states.

Growth of Population Statistics showing the growth of the Oriental population are even more astonishing. The latest figures compiled here cover the year 1922 and they are conservative as government officials find it extremely difficult to make the Orientals register the birth of their

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## Catalogue of Rare Hymn Books to Date Back to Colonial Days

Frank J. Metcalf Is Adding to "List of Books on Sacred  
Harmony" Data on Those Having Words Only

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Frank J. Metcalf, hymnologist, is completing a catalogue of hymn books and tune books, published in the American colonies and the United States from 1720 to 1880, noting the names of libraries in which the rare editions may be found.

Sometime ago he published a work under the title, "A List of Books of Sacred Harmony," covering hymnals with music. The present undertaking is an extension of the former one, including hymnals with words only. The new catalogue, a he outlined is purposes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, will be in manuscript, duplicates being de-

posited in at least two institutions.

Mr. Metcalf said that the chief sources which he has consulted are the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Boston Public Library, the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., and the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland. He observed that he had found much material also in libraries in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh.

He remarked upon the collecting of church hymnals as an activity that lately has been taken up in many quarters and referred to a collection which he, himself, has made in the course of his investigations as growing to considerable size.

children now make up approximately 3 per cent of the school population, according to figures tabled in the provincial legislature by officials of the department of education. Of the 94,888 children enrolled in the public schools of the province during the school year ending June 30, 1923, 1346 were Chinese, 1422 Japanese and 16 Hindus.

Only in one important direction is western Canada overcoming Oriental penetration. In the fishing industry, over which Japanese were gaining complete domination a few years ago, white men are now recovering their former place, as the Orientals are forced out by the refusal of the Canadian Government to grant them fishing licenses. The licenses issued to Japanese have been cut down substantially during the last two years and this reduction will continue until licenses are granted only to white men. At first the Japanese showed a disposition to evade the new regulations, but when the Government showed in unmistakable terms that it was determined to enforce them to the limit, the Oriental fishermen evidently decided that it was useless to resist further. It is estimated that more than half of the Japanese formerly engaged in fishing have been forced out of the business. Many have sold their boats and gone to work in the lumber mills of the coast. Numerous fishing boats tied up at wharves in coast fishing villages with "for sale" signs displayed on their decks indicate that the day of the Japanese fisherman in Canada is almost over.

The attitude of the people of British Columbia generally toward Orientals was expressed here recently in a statement issued by T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, whose department is endeavoring to cope with the Oriental situation. "We have no intention of allowing

the Japanese to secure any control of our natural resources if it is within our power to prevent it," Mr. Pattullo declared. "We have no prejudice whatever against the Japanese. Trade profitable to both sides of the transaction is being carried on between operators in British Columbia and those in Japan and we hope that this trade will continue and expand. The fact is, however, that as peoples we are ethnologically different and will not mix; consequently it will be better for business and for the preservation of harmonious relations if the Japanese refrain from trying to secure control of any of our natural resources."

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## ROTARIANS EXPECT TO SPLIT DISTRICT

Annual Conference of the 31st Area to Be Held in Worcester April 22 and 23

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2 (Special)—Division of the thirty-first Rotary district, comprising the greater part of New England, will be the chief question before the annual conference of the district to be held in this city on April 22 and 23. At the present time this district comprises all of Maine and New Hampshire and Rhode Island, as well as Massachusetts from Springfield, west, but not including that city. It contains 59 clubs with 3604 members, and has become altogether too unwieldy for one district governor to handle.

A redistricting committee has been at work for some time on the problem and has evolved a plan whereby the district may be divided into two districts. The first would be the northern half and would include Maine, New Hampshire, Essex County (Massachusetts) and the city of Lowell. This would take in the Massachusetts cities of Lawrence, Haverhill and Salem. This would give the northern district 32 clubs and 1786 members.

**Southern District**  
The southern district would include all of Rhode Island, and that section of Massachusetts not in the northern district. This would take in all of the Boston territory with the exception of Essex County and would have 27 clubs and a membership of 1818.

The clubs of the district are now voting on the plan, and the indications are that it will be accepted, although some opposition is developing in Essex County, where the clubs claim they are so closely allied with Boston that they should be in the Boston district. However, it is believed that this opposition will not be strong enough to defeat the plan.

After a majority of the clubs has accepted the proposition, it will go to the directors of Rotary International for final endorsement. The decision by the directors will, however, be made prior to the international convention, which is to be held this year in Toronto in June.

If it is found that the Thirty-first District clubs have voted for the division, two sets of officers will be nominated at Worcester, one for the proposed northern New England district, and the other for the proposed southern New England district. In addition, a district governor will also be nominated for the present district so as to be prepared in case the directors fail to ratify the division.

**District Governor**  
Prof. Herbert C. Libby will undoubtedly be nominated district governor for the entire district, as it now stands, and, in addition, he will also be unanimously nominated for district governor of the proposed northern New England district. It is believed that Elmer Hubbard of Pawtucket, R. I., will be nominated for district governor of the southern New England district. The election of district governors comes at the international convention.

The official program for the Worcester

ter conference has been announced as follows:  
Monday, April 21:  
Rotarians gather to the "Heart of the Commonwealth." Sessions of resolutions and other district conference committees.

Tuesday, April 22:  
8:30 a. m. to 10 a. m.—Registration of delegates and visitors at Hotel Bancroft.  
10 a. m. to 12 m.—District conference morning session at Mechanics Hall, 321 Main Street, Worcester. Addresses by district governor and others. Introduction by Everett W. Hill, first vice-president, Rotary International. Mrs. Everett W. Hill and others.

10:30 p. m.—Rotary luncheon in charge of the Worcester Rotary Club.  
2 p. m.—Inspirational addresses by Mayor Childs of Newton and others.  
3:15 p. m.—Banquet, Mechanics Hall. Speakers: First International Vice-President Everett W. Hill and Capt. Irving O'Hay, United States Army, retired.

10:30 p. m. until morning—Jubilee of melody and mirth.

Wednesday, April 23:

7:30 to 9 a. m.—Round table breakfast discussions.

9:15 a. m.—Business session of conference committee reports, and selection of district governor nominee.

12 m. to 2 p. m.—Balloting for district governor.

2:15 p. m.—Luncheon at Hotel Bancroft in charge of the Fall River Rotary Club.

2 p. m.—Business session of conference with addresses.

3:15 p. m.—Address, Everett W. Hill, first vice-president Rotary International.

## HARVARD TO EXTEND SYSTEM OF TUTORS

The division of modern languages at Harvard has adopted, and will institute at the beginning of the next college year, the system of tutors which has been in effect now for a dozen years in the division of history, government, and economics with excellent results.

Beginning in that division in 1911, the tutorial system gradually spread with increasing success through the departments of the classics, fine arts, and philosophy, and in history and literature. With its adoption by the division of modern languages, the tutorial method will now be effective in all the departments except those of mathematics and the physical sciences.

This extension of the tutorial work marks its completion in the departments which have general examinations for graduation.

## CONSERVATORY BUYS DORMITORY

The New England Conservatory of Music now owns a dormitory for the exclusive use of its women students, as a result of its purchase of the property at 125 to 133 Hemmway Street, Boston, from Francis Peabody and William A. L. Bazeley, trustees. This property, a brick, three-story building, has been leased by the conservatory and used for some time as living quarters for students whose homes are located outside of Boston. It has a total assessment of \$20,800, of which \$10,000 is on the buildings and \$10,800 on the 16,875 square feet of land. Papers were passed through the office of Joseph Balch of the Columbian Life Building.

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## CHAMBER OPPOSES GAS LIGHT SYSTEM

Supports Finance Commission in Stand for Electricity—System Is Called "Obsolete"

Supporting the Boston Finance Commission in its effort to obtain better and more economic street lighting for the city, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has joined the protest against the proposed 10-year contract for lighting the city streets with gas, a system the chamber regards as already obsolete. The chamber joins the finance commission in the recommendation that the city should insist on a short term contract in order to allow for extension of electric lighting.

It was at a public hearing before the city council that the attitude of the chamber was made known. It was voiced by Thomas J. Kenny in behalf of the business men's organization. Mr. Kenny said that the chamber's principal objections to the 10-year gas contract were: inflexibility in that it is highly probable that long before the end of the 10-year period the city will desire to make changes in its street lighting system; failure to provide for automatic lighting devices; method of testing, in that as specified only mantles are tested whereas the entire lamp should be tested in actual service.

Mr. Kenny added that 10 cities of more than 200,000 population in the United States have no gas lamps, and that Chicago has only half as many gas lamps as Boston.

The proposed contract, Mr. Kenny said, "has certain features which we believe should be corrected before the city definitely commits itself." The chamber recommended, he said, that the contract be "laid aside" and "no new one be signed until a careful study of the street lighting needs of the city has been made and specifications based on the study prepared by the city." There was no objection to proposed rates. They seemed fair, said Mr. Kenny.

Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of the Finance Commission charged city officials with failing to protect the interests of the citizens. He said in part:

You don't have to make a 10-year contract, yet you feel that you have to. What you are here to do is something for the people and city whose streets must be lighted. You don't have to look after this or that company's interest.

It was the duty of city officials to make it clear to the company that they were going to stand out for the products of the citizens.

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Commemorates 40th Anniversary of Dr. Gordon's Installation

On the fortieth anniversary of the day on which the congregation of the Old South Church, Boston, met to install the Rev. George A. Gordon of

Greenwich, Conn., as minister, the present congregation and guests met this afternoon in honor of the long and fruitful services of Dr. Gordon.

Invitations had been sent out to every church whose minister took part in the original ceremony of installation.

Each church was invited to send its present minister, with one delegate.

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## OLD SOUTH CHURCH HONORS PASTOR

## Commemorates 40th Anniversary of Dr. Gordon's Installation

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## News of Freemasonry

Eastern Hemisphere  
By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 14  
THE Masonic Million Memorial Fund is slowly forging its way ahead. Since the last quarterly communication of Grand Lodge 37 additional lodges have notified the Grand Secretary of their intention to aim at the Hall Stone distinction, 25 of these being London lodges, three each from Middlesex and Kent, two each from Buckinghamshire and Surrey, and one each from Cheshire and Essex. Of special interest in connection with the Hall Stone lodges, is the decision of the Lodge Victoria in Burma, meeting at Rangoon, so to qualify. The special committee has received information which indicates that nearly the whole of the amount required to qualify the lodge—upward of £1000, has been collected or guaranteed. Twenty-eight provinces in England have voted donations from their central funds. Each of the 30 districts overseas is supporting the appeal; and two of them—Hong Kong and South China, as well as Japan—have qualified, by contributing an average of 250 guineas per lodge, to have their names recorded in the new building. In addition to the Hall Stone lodges and lodges in districts 360 London, 853 provincial and 29 unattached overseas lodges are contributing to the fund. From overseas important help has been received recently from Newfoundland, Nigeria, and New Zealand.

An important rule has just been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Victoria. Provision has been made automatically to exclude a brother from the Craft who has been excluded from the Mark or Royal Arch degrees. It has always been the rule in England, as well as under other constitutions, that membership of the Craft must be retained pari passu with membership of higher degrees, but the reverse rule has never been applied. It is, however, not impossible that England as well as other jurisdictions may now follow in the wake of the daughter Grand Lodge, Victoria.

An important decree also has just been issued by the Earl of Strathmore, who has just been elected Grand Master of Victoria for the third successive year. He has forbidden the wearing of Masonic regalia at public non-Masonic functions. He thinks Freemasonry should avoid public glare and display.

The Isle of Man is now well on the way to possession of a Masonic temple worthy of the strides which Freemasonry has been making there of late years. The foundation stone of the new building has just been laid by Deemster La Mothe, Provincial Grand Master, presiding at a special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge. For many years Freemasonry in the Isle of Man had a lingering existence. At one time it worked under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and on the register of the local lodge the names of many of the leading citizens of Douglas were enrolled. But the Scottish lodge gradually declined. It was followed by a lodge working under the Irish jurisdiction, of which quite a number of the leading tradesmen of Douglas became members; but that also had but a brief existence. Some small misunderstandings among its members led to its untimely demise. At that time the Grand Lodge of England—very properly regarded by many as the leading Masonic body in the world—sanctioned the formation of the Athole Lodge, and this has ever since enjoyed a career of great prosperity.

News has just come to hand of the consecration of the Rangoon University Lodge, No. 4603, which attracted the largest Masonic gathering ever held in the Province of Burma. The university itself is of recent creation, dating from 1920, before which date Burma was educationally under the control of Calcutta University. The ceremony was participated in by members of both the English and Scottish constitutions. There are now 16 lodges of the former and three of the latter in Burma, and James Mackenna, Development Commissioner, Burma, was installed as the first master and Justice May Oung was appointed senior warden. The latter was initiated only a few months ago, but has shown the greatest zeal and enthusiasm in the formation of the lodge. The new unit starts with 41 founders, of whom 13 are Buddhists, 12 European-born Christians, five Parsees, four Jews, two Muhammadans, two Anglo-Indians, two Hindus, and one Indian Christian.

It is pleasing to see that the connection between Freemasonry and the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is still

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being maintained. In the autumn of 1922, Lewis Evans, Past Grand Treasurer of England, offered his collection of early scientific instrument as a gift to the university, with the intention that it might serve for illustrating the early progress of natural science. Mr. Evans is an acknowledged authority on such instruments and has devoted 30 years to the selection and acquisition of these treasures. The collection is especially rich in early astronomical and mathematical instruments. It was agreed that the collection should remain as a loan on exhibition in the Bodleian picture gallery until June, 1924, and if before the end of that time a suitable position for housing, which met with Mr. Evans' approval, could be found, the whole of it was offered as a free gift to the university. It has been decided to utilize two empty rooms on the upper floor of the Old Ashmolean Museum, which have been approved.

The Grand Lodge of England has prepared a table showing the growth of the Craft during the past 10 years, these including the year of the outbreak of the war. The total number of lodges for the years 1914 to 1923, respectively is 3188; 3203; 3226; 3257; 3339; 3442; 3612; 3693; 3808 and 3889. The number of Grand Lodge certificates issued during the same years were 15,352; 12,258; 12,193; 15,325; 18,453; 24,476; 27,856; 30,983; 37,722, and 24,998. Last year shows a diminution in the number of Grand Lodge certificates issued at Freemasons' Hall, just as 1922 had done, in comparison with the two preceding years; and it would appear from these figures that the Craft is now returning to a more normal rate of growth, though still one very considerably in excess not only of that shown in the years of the war, but in the period preceding that great upheaval.

The total income of Grand Lodge for 1923 amounted to £22,592, an increase of £337 over the preceding year. The gross income of the fund of general purposes amounted to £29,535, a decrease of £2538. There is a falling off in receipts for registration fees and warrants, due chiefly to a further decrease in certificates issued in 1923. The total incomes of both the fund of benevolence and the building fund show an increase over the previous year. The surplus of the three funds for the year was £35,109. The total assets are £52,305, including in which total are: Freehold properties and extensions, £317,435, and investments, £241,490.

During the three months ending Dec. 31 last, Grand Mark Lodge issued 800 Mark certificates and 220 Royal Ark Mariner certificates. Warrants for three lodges have been granted, to meet at Plymouth, Cape Province, South Africa (two) and for two Royal Ark Mariner lodges at South Shields and Hitherholme.

Over £68,004 was collected at the eighty-second annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution just held under the chairmanship of Frederick Phillips, Provincial Grand Master for Monmouthshire, and, although the sum is below that collected at recent festivals of this institution, the result is remarkable, seeing that Monmouthshire is one of the smallest provinces under the Grand Lodge of England, consisting only of 14 lodges. At present the sum required to provide the annuities is no less than £84,000.

**TOKYO BUILDING RAPIDLY**  
TOKYO, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—A total of 144,767 temporary structures, both houses and business buildings, have been erected in those sections of Tokyo which were swept by the flames last September. This is approximately half the number of buildings destroyed.

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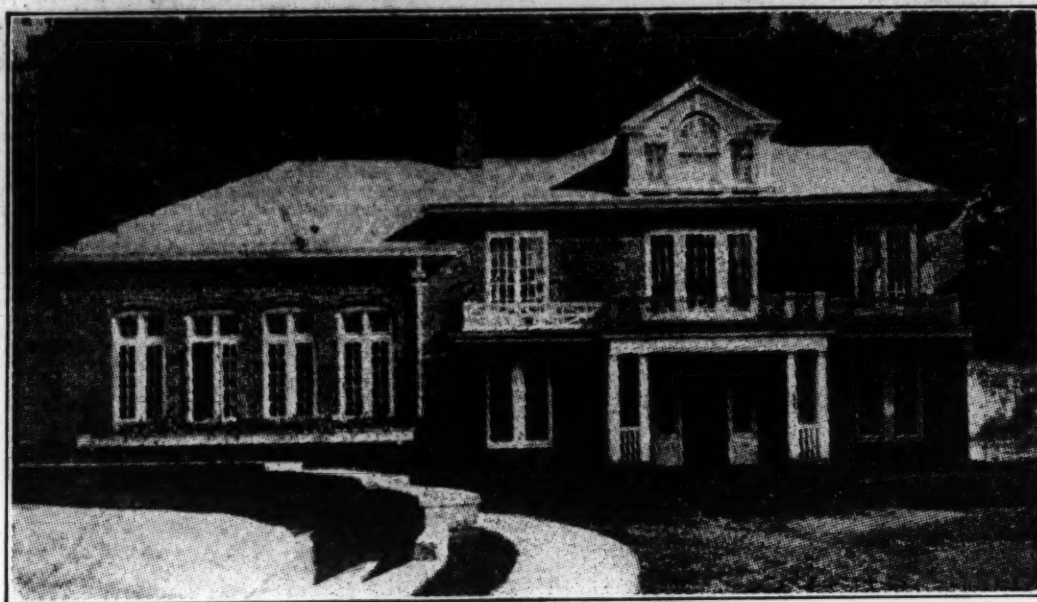
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Full line for men and women.

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## Attractive Community Center in Remote Industrial Town



"The White Club" at Muscoda, Ala.

## AMERICAN PROBATION SYSTEM WORKS WELL IN SWEDISH CITIES

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (Special Correspondence)—The American probation system has been introduced into Sweden by Judge Harald Salomon, who in 1906 and in 1919, with Government support, visited the United States in order to acquaint himself with the workings of the system. In a talk with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, he pointed out that the introduction of the system into Sweden was attended with great difficulties in the beginning, but from January, 1919, the probation system became incorporated with the Swedish criminal code.

The probation system constitutes what Mr. Salomon likes to call the "social moment" in the execution of the law, when those in better circumstances are expected to help those less favored to become good and law-abiding citizens. Practically every afternoon during the last 15 years Mr. Salomon has devoted to visiting the probationers in their homes. On one occasion when your correspondent was in conversation with him at a festive meeting of the Swedish-American Society, of which he is president, he excused himself for a half hour to go to see that some boy under his protection as probation officer had got home before 9 o'clock.

The result of the work has been surprisingly good. For example, of 131 of those conditionally sentenced, whom Mr. Salomon has had under his care since Jan. 1, 1919, when the new law of "suspended sentence" was put in force, only four of those conditionally sentenced, or 3 per cent, have relapsed into crime, and this in a time of unemployment and general want. This result is better than in any other country where the probation system has been introduced. A probation system after the pattern of the one organized in Sweden by Mr. Salomon has now been introduced into Norway and Finland also.

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## Remodeled Pumping Station Used as Muscoda, Ala., Community Club

Employees of Tennessee Coal &amp; Iron Co. Find Diversity of Amusement in Social Center—Income Equals Expense

MUSCODA, Ala., March 23 (Special Correspondence)—The need of Muscoda, a small mining town of Alabama, about 15 miles from Birmingham, for a community center offering a diversity of attractions to a population which consisted entirely of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company employees and their families, was supplied by that company in 1917 by the remodeling of a pumping station into a community building now known as "The White Club."

A brick building, with white painted porch, balcony and window frames, resembling a country club in architecture and equipment, the White Club betrays no sign of its former function. In front is an outdoor swimming pool, supplied by a flowing spring, which causes a constant overflow. From May to October the members use this pool, small brick buildings at each side of the main clubhouse providing dressing-room facilities. Though the cost of operating the club is about \$2500 a year, exclusive of light and heat, the revenue of the building usually equals, and sometimes exceeds, the expense. There are between three and four hundred members, paying membership fees of 50 cents a month, which admits the entire family of the member. A small charge is made for the use

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Finest Quality Royal Wilton Rugs \$100.00—\$215.00 for \$115.00  
\$135.00—\$215.00—\$215.00 for \$115.00  
High Grade Axminster Rugs \$215.00—\$300.00 for \$115.00  
\$315.00—\$300.00 for \$115.00  
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Ideal for All Dusting  
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BRIGHT SILKEN SCARFS in such Spring sprigged patterns and such rainbow drenched colors. Bizarre and lovely things that trail indiscriminately across Tailleur, Frock or Top Coat—A gorgeous array of them in the Scarf Shop—First Floor.  
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## TWILIGHT TALES

## Another Name for Pansy

THE twins were visiting Aunt Harriet. Aunt Harriet was a singer and had lived abroad for years. On the table was a wonderful bouquet of pansies.  
"Auntie," said one of the twins, "Mamma said you had learned of another name for pansy when you lived abroad."  
"How is it spelled, Auntie?" the twins asked in chorus.  
The twins had learned to spell many words recently, and their latest question was, "How is it spelled?" when they heard a new word.  
So Auntie spelled: "S-t-i-e-f-m-u-e-t-e-r-o-h-e-n." But when they had heard seven of the letters, the twins thought that was long enough for any word, so amidst groans and laughs, they sat back and watched Aunt Harriet and no longer tried to write them down.  
"Never mind the spelling after that," said one of the twins. "Please just tell us about it."  
"I thought you were asking for more than you realized," laughed Aunt Harriet. "Do you want to know what that half-mile of letters means?"  
"O yes," they responded.  
"Well, it means little stepmother."  
"What a funny name for a pansy," commented one of them.  
"And yet there is an explanation of it," answered Auntie. Then she took a flower from the vase and illustrated.

There are five flower petals, one large one above, one on either side, and two below. Now the broad petal above is called the stepmother. The calyx consists of five sepals, or individual little green leaves, that hold up the flower petals, so in this story they are called chairs. Under the broad upper flower petal are two sepals, and it is said that the stepmother sits on two chairs. The two petals on either side have a sepal each. Those are said to be her own favorite children, and each of them has a separate chair to sit on. Under the two lower petals there is only one green sepal, so those are supposed to be the stepchildren, and she lets them sit on one chair.  
"How comfortable!" exclaimed one of the twins. "You can see how happy they are to be so close together."

**IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS**  
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The United States exported 2,009,141 tons of iron and steel in 1923, compared with 2,008,131 tons in 1922, according to the Department of Commerce.

**CONVENTION HALL**  
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Sunday, April 13, at 3:00 P. M.  
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FRITZSCHY MANAGEMENT  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Anatole France Again

On Life and Letters  
By Anatole France. A translation by Bernard Malin. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head Ltd., 1923. Pp. 104. Price, 7s. 6d. New York: D. D. McKay & Co., 35.

Most admirably has Mr. Malin succeeded in conveying not only the thoughts of Anatole France in this fourth volume of the "Life and Letters," but also the graceful, scintillating language in which they are written. The art of translation is rare; and with no language is it put to severer tests than with French; yet to convey adequately the great masters of prose, whose methods of expression are not less precious than the conclusions arrived at, far more than a mere translation of words is requisite. Anatole France has none of those mannerisms which confound the translator; he writes with extraordinary simplicity; his irony is subtle, but it is not tortuous; never did a writer seek less to complicate and confuse his reader. In such matters the translator finds his task plain sailing. Nevertheless, so great an exponent of language and feeling is apt to make us feel by the very simplicity of his style that he is unapproachable. Mr. Malin has succeeded as markedly as has anyone since Lafcadio Hearn translated "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard" in making us feel that we are not merely reading a translation, we are reading the master himself.

If we had to say offhand what we considered Anatole France's greatest attributes as a critic, and it is as a critic he appears in these pages, we should say his serenity and exquisite poise, his aloofness from prejudice, his tempered enthusiasm. His friends, and in the world of letters, none who have captured his attention by any least contribution to literature can but feel his friendliness, must rejoice greatly when he writes about their work, so benign and understanding is his recognition. Never did we meet anyone less dogmatic and censorious.

In questions of literature, he writes, "there is not a single opinion that cannot easily be opposed by a contrary opinion." Such is the attitude in which he approaches what has been already accepted and what is still on trial, and yet by his very detachment, he contributes something illuminating and constructive wherever he finds his way.

Anatole France has a great many men and women under his genial microscope in these pages. His final published in 1922. His description of Mme. Ackermann, whom he met and conversed with, is masterly. "Like

all solitaires," he observes, "she was full of herself." And if we have sometimes puzzled over what he calls the "arid majesty" of her poems, after reading this essay we shall puzzle no more. Guy de Maupassant, Gyp, De Banville, Maurice Barrès—how well he understands them, how without offense and yet without prevarication he discerns their weakness and their strength. We thank him for his description of Mme. de Sévigné's style, "that smiling abundance of words which was natural to her," as for his

delightful sketch of Mme. de La Fayette, and his masterly portrait of Cesar Borgia. And if anyone wants to read Anatole France at his best, let him read this essay on plagiarism. In a sentence, the master sums up the facts about plagiarism. "A situation," he writes, "belongs not to him who was the first to discover it, but to him who has impressed it strongly upon the memory of mankind." And as an example of the wholly legitimate plagiarist, he cites Molière. "As for Molière, all that he takes belongs to him at once, because he sets his mark upon it." E. F. H.

## From Eagle to Red Flag

From the Two-Headed Eagle to the Red Flag

By P. N. Kravoff. Four vols. The Russian Revolution. New York: Brentano's, 1923. Pp. 104. Price, 7s. 6d.

This is a remarkable book. Indeed, Maxim Gorky is said to have called it the greatest Russian novel since Tolstoy's "War and Peace." And in some respects it is even superior to the latter, because it displays far more knowledge of the times, and the characters of the people described in it. The fact is that this book is one of the most formidable indictments ever penned of Russian life and of the Russian aristocracy, and after reading it, one understands at last the reasons which brought about the sudden and complete collapse of an empire that had ranked among the greatest in Europe and in the history of the world. Although the writer evidently wants to vindicate the aristocracy, to which he himself belongs, yet his descriptive talent and power of observation lead him to present to the public not a picture drawn out of his imagination, but a real image of what has been, of the men and women who have taken a part in the great drama of the fall of the Romanoffs, and of all that has followed upon it.

The book is something more than a description: it is life itself brought back before us. The veil is lifted from the scene of political, social, and military tragedies and Russia stands revealed to us with all its mysterious Asiatic character, its heroism and cowardice, its ignorance and refinement.

The story begins with the reign of Nicholas II, and takes us into the smartest circles of St. Petersburg, society; initiates us into the life led by what was called the "jeunesse dorée" of the capital; shows us the conditions in the army, the difference be-

tween the fashionable guardsmen and the humble, hard-working existence of the less fortunate officers who lack of means or of patronage kept in some regiment in the interior or near the German frontier. The unscrupulousness of the former and the sense of duty of the latter are sharply drawn, as well as the useless round of pleasures which constituted almost the only occupation for which the frequenters of the smart drawing-rooms of the Russian capital cared.

And yet among this demoralized, careless, cynical youth, we find some types which represent all that was best in the Russian upper classes, types of men and of women ready for every sacrifice, and full of love for their country and devotion for their Sovereign; but prejudiced, ignorant, unaware of coming danger, and conscious only of their privileged position: amiable and fascinating people, but the instruments of the ruin which finally destroyed their ideals as well as themselves.

The story tells of the career of a young guardsman, and ends with his execution at the hands of the Bolsheviks after he had reached the rank of a general in command of an army corps. It shows how the best elements in the Russian Army were destroyed at the outset, and replaced by a rabble demoralized by revolutionary propaganda. The war scenes are excellent, as well as those that treat of the military debacle which followed the first Revolution.

This work will rank high in Russian war literature. Some of the scenes depicted will revolt us, others may arouse our indignation and others our admiration, but it is not possible to remain indifferent in presence of this masterpiece of literature. For it is that, in spite of its defects.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

## Some Jottings Literary

AN ANALYTICAL INDEX to the Ballad-Entries (1557-1709) in the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London is the latest contribution of Dr. Hyder E. Rollins of New York University to ballad literature, on which subject he is an authority. The book is prepared in the scholarly manner which characterizes all Dr. Rollins' work. Some attention is given to "jigs," that popular supplement to regular dramatic entertainment. "Cavalier and Puritan" is a collection of ballads and broadsides illustrating the period of the Great Rebellion. "A Handful of Pleasant Delights," issued early in 1924, is a miscellany of broadside ballads from a rare volume in the British Museum. It has long been interesting to scholars because of Shakespeare's familiarity with it. "There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," is an ancient "Romantic" for remembrance between two young men and women, which appears in one of these ballads. Dr. Rollins now has in press a new critical edition of "Gorgious Gallery of Gallant Inventions." (1578).

"My Life," as told by the peasant Anissa and revised and corrected by Leo Tolstoy, is published by Duffield & Co. in a translation by Charles Salomon. It is the plain and touching story of the sorrowful life of an untutored woman, which achieves beauty and force through its very simplicity. Some critics in Europe have surmised that the story is the work of Tolstoy himself. If it is not, it has at least not suffered from his "revision," for it reveals the peasant nature without touch of artifice.

The third of Arthur Milton's guide books, "For people in a hurry" (McBride) bears the title "Rome in Seven Days." As in the previous volumes, on London and Paris, he takes his reader on an imaginary tour of the city with fictitious relatives. Mr. Milton contrives to be readable as well as informative, and his information extends to restaurants and menus as well as to art galleries and ruins.

Lord Dunsany's word pictures of the destruction of the world in the war in France, "Unhappy Far Off Things," first published in 1919, have been reissued by G. P. Putnam's Sons on the ground that "their literary quality transcends their war significance."

The latest addition to the Modern Student's Library (Scribner's) is Thackeray's "Pendennis," in two volumes, edited with an introduction by Robert Morss Lovett.

Edna Ferber's "So Big" (Doubleday, Page) has been published in England by William Heinemann, Ltd.

"Iconoclast," whose "J. Ramsay MacDonald" is one of the outstanding biographies of the year, has written a new volume, also published by Thomas Seltzer, of 28 biographical sketches of the principal figures in the MacDonald Government, accompanied by pen and ink portraits of the subjects. The volume should prove a valuable record of the group of men whom the Labor victory has brought into power. The author is described as "a well-known English novelist and editor, who has been closely associated with the Labor movement."

Mary Isabel Garland, who has been appearing with Walter Hampden in "Cyrano," will rejoin her father, Ham-

lin Garland, next fall, in his lecture program, "Memories of the Middle Border." Miss Garland appears in costume, reading from her father's books.

The latest autobiography from the music world, to be issued this week by Appleton, is Marie Jertiza's "Sunlight and Song." The famous Metropolitan Opera soprano tells of early seasons at the Vienna Opera, of her friendships with musicians of note and other personages, and of her life in America.

C. E. Montague's latest book, "The Right Place," is to be published in the United States by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a volume of essays about places and things.

The complete texts of 15 modern plays by as many European dramatists

"Representative Continental Dramas: Revolutionary and Transitional," published today by Little, Brown & Co. It is a companion volume to "Representative British Dramas: Victorian and Modern."

"Cobb of the World," a book of editorials and extracts compiled from the contributions to the New York World by Frank I. Cobb during his 20 years' editorship, is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this month. The book has been prepared by John L. Heaton, long an associate of Mr. Cobb on the World.

William Lyon Phelps' latest book, "Howells, James, Bryant, and Other Essays," will be published this month by Macmillan. The "other essays" devoted to Thoreau, Lowell, and Whitman.

## The Romans in Britain

The Romans in Britain

By Sir Reuben Wells. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1923. Pp. 104. Price, 7s. 6d.

Based on a series of lectures delivered in the University of Toronto this is a vivid statement of living conditions in the period under review. The writer walks casually out of an epoch anterior to the Roman invasion of Britain and discusses as one having authority the activities and habits of the peoples of the Old Stone Age and of the New Stone Age in that island. The author begins with Julius Caesar, who on July 21, 54 B. C., landed near the site of Deal with 30,000 men and 2,000 horses, and the same night conquered a fortress on a river about 12 miles inland (supposedly Canterbury, on the Stour). He made victorious progress and later overthrew the chieftain Casswallon in his stronghold, which occupied the site of the modern St. Albans, and was practically the capital of the island. If there existed a London at this date, the author says, it was probably merely the port for this stronghold.

His exposition of the philological relationship of the Irish Mac and the Welsh Map (each word indicating sonship), the interchange of P and Q in patronymics and place names, and other peculiarities of language that betray racial relationship, is interesting and enlightening. The familiar names of Cymbeline and Caractacus are corrected to Cunobelinus and Caratacos; Lud, a Celtic deity, is remembered in "Ludgate" Hill, and probably had his shrine on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral; and Belinus, another Celtic deity, is retained in "Billingsgate." Queen Boadicea is styled Boadicea, and the rising of the

warrior queen of the Iceni and her destruction of the Romans and their towns is depicted with power. It is not until, in 82 A. D., when she has Suetonius with his back to the wall with 10,000 Roman veterans, that she is made to realize the power of discipline, for by generalship and valor he routs her army of 230,000 and regains full control.

And so the author continues to relate the salient features of the Roman occupation and its results: how Agricola walked off the northern tribes; how roads were built in all directions—the Icknield Way, the Fosse Way, Watling Street—many of which are in full use today; the founding of the colonies of Lindum Colonia (Lincoln) and Eboracum (York); how houses were built and heated; together with an abundance of illustrations to aid the text.

In his closing chapter he institutes a comparison between the Romans in Britain and the British in India, showing how each conqueror gained his objective by the sword, while each accused his deeds in a very similar fashion. The book is very readable, and is full of out-of-the-way information that will well repay one for the time spent in its perusal.

F. S.

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## "Not for Publication"

Unwritten History

By Cosmo Hamilton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 35.

"But that's not for publication"—these are the saddest words in a newspaper man's life. The great man lets his interviewer in on a delicious story and then puts him on his honor not to tell it. Somebody's self-esteem might be ruffled. That's the kind of unwritten history Cosmo Hamilton, novelist, playwright and soldier, has put into his frank autobiography—a sketchy, anecdotal work that takes neither the author nor his subjects too seriously. He can be as ironical over his inexperienced difficulties as an emergency manager for one of his own plays as he is in relating in impish detail the ritual by which a young writer in the old days in London had to conduct negotiations looking toward the gracious acceptance of a commission to fit an actor-manager with a play.

Mr. Hamilton continues good tempered even when touching on his most trying experiences, such as his business encounters with Sir Herbert Tree, who could be annoying on occasions when Bernard Shaw wasn't at hand with his devastating wit, ready to squelch Tree on the slightest excuse. For Shaw Mr. Hamilton has an admiration to be likened only to a craftsman's reverence for a master artist. Hamilton knew Charles Frohman intimately, being his companion and play adapter during the American producer's long visits to London and the Continent each year. It was Hamilton's jest, taken in earnest by Frohman, that resulted in his astonishing act of putting Maude Adams in the title rôle of Rostand's "Chantecler."

Matching the anecdotes in interest are Mr. Hamilton's crisp pen portraits of many noted personages in theatrical, publishing and army circles. The rites that attend the first rehearsal of a Pinero play; the singular Hollywood

rehearse their plays; the distress of a dramatic author under contract to write a play in a month; the pleasure of guarding the King and Queen of England during one of their coast outings in war time; the difficulties of establishing a readable little journal of letters and gossip in London; the politics in London clubland; and full-length studies of Forbes-

Robertson, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lloyd George, John Drew, Irvin S. Cobb, Lord Northcliffe, Mary Pickford, J. Pierpont Morgan, William S. Hart, George Jean Nathan, George Arliss, Oscar Wilde, Joseph Conrad, Lily Langtry, Charlie Chaplin, and scores of others—these are but samples from Mr. Hamilton's well-filled wallet of experiences.



Lytton Strachey, "Gazing Back Across Departed Years." From Cosmo Hamilton's "Unwritten History."

## Mr. Cobb Guys America

Cobb's America Guyed Books

By Frank I. Cobb. New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1923. Pp. 104. Price, 7s. 6d.

It was certainly not intended that anybody should read in succession the six published volumes of "Cobb's America Guyed Books," but that it can be done without serious regret for being a book-noticer is a point in their favor. The books are small, and amusingly illustrated by John T. McCutcheon, who, indeed, in two instances—an illustration for the song "On the Banks of the Wabash" in the "Guyed Book of Indiana," and a parody in black and white of the well-known picture of Bohemians listening to music to illustrate the effect of "My Old Kentucky Home" (by gramophone) on Kentuckians—reveals a delicacy and beauty that the said book-noticer had not associated with Mr. McCutcheon's lively draftsman's pen. The reader can agree with the jacket, or with all six jackets: he "found much amusement in these books—and a fresh point of view." He can also conscientiously say that he followed the jacket's advice, "Don't miss any of them."

Mr. Cobb began with Maine: "It is my intention," he writes, "to skip back and forth and to and fro in the country for a spell, and write pieces about some of the states as they impress themselves upon me. . . . The plan I have in mind is to pick out certain states which to me appear to have personalities, individualities of their own, special and distinct characteristics in climate or politics or in their social aspects or their scenic arrangements or their whatnot, and

write little books about them." One may suspect that the title "America Guyed Books," was a subsequent invention, for although these volumes are written by a humorist they do not seem to have been conceived or carried out in quite the slap-stick manner that the title indicates.

Mr. Cobb refers to himself (in the "Guyed Book of Kansas") as a "somewhat seasoned tourist," and as such he is widely acquainted with the different sections of the United States. But he is also conscious of the "ancient verity" that what counts is "not so much how a country appears to the casual eye as what it can produce in men and intellect and progressive legislation and forward-thinking and right-living and educational advancement and prosperity-building"; and so his "little books" are an amalgam of humorous observation—with now and then a smack of the slap-stick to justify the general title—and ancient verity. The condensed description of Maine as "a state of ruggedness" is at once apt and plausible, but nobody need take seriously the theory that the grand opera singers who were born in that State "mellowed their tones and made them flexible by con-



Martin Harvey, "Your Obedient Humble Servant to Command." From Cosmo Hamilton's "Unwritten History."

maneuvers incident to turning one of his novels into a photoplay; the kindness of Kipling toward the youngster who dramatized one of his novels without permission; the neat discarding by William Archer of all his own cold theories when he came to write that hot melodrama, "The Green Goddess"; the character of the startling Mrs. Asquith; how Barrie and Barker

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tending with the words in the Maine geography.

The "guyed books," in short, season with Mr. Cobb's well-known humor his serious opinion of people and life in the selected states. They are less trivial than they look.

R. B.

## What the World Reads

GEORG BRANDES made this statement recently: "I receive, on an average, 55 complimentary books per day. As soon as I have enough to make a wagon load, I drop a card to the Royal Library (Copenhagen), have them call for the books, and they are theirs. When I want them, I can get them more easily from the library, where they are catalogued, than I could in my own house."

There is to be a complete edition of Goethe's works in Danish translation. Two volumes have appeared, 10 more are to follow, edited by P. A. Rosenborg, who is also doing some of the translation. "Hermann and Dorothea" is translated by Kai Friis-Møller. That there should be a new translation of "Faust" is truly remarkable, for Denmark has one of the best "Faust" translations known to comparative literature—that by P. Hansen. The edition is published by the Danish firm of Danmarks.

Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld is celebrating his seventieth anniversary by the publication of a great work on Homer. He contends that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" we know are the garbled and corrupted texts disseminated by strolling singers, and that he has found and reconstructed the "original." The "Odyssey" will be published in the Dörpfeld version, restored, and "translated" into free rhythm—that is, stripped of the familiar and embarrassing hexameter.

A number of good books on Vienna have appeared since 1918; it is probable, however, that the best—the most intelligent, though most emotional—is Hedwig Stieger's "Griechen und His Vineyard" (Vienna: Reissner's Sohn), with 18 illustrations. The book is written as history; it is also fiction.

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Special Correspondence  
ON APRIL 2, this year, England is celebrating the centenary of the foundation of the National Gallery, and England has more reason to congratulate itself on the present condition of the collection than on its original state, 100 years ago. For the gallery began quite humbly, in spite of the fact that to a nation of such wealth and importance, an institution of its kind was long overdue. The Observer on Feb. 29, 1824, published the following words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons:

In the course of the late session there had been a discussion respecting the King's Library, and it was then stated by several gentlemen that in the present state of the country we ought not to be niggardly, but that in this object, so closely connected with the fine arts, we ought to consult the honor of the country and consider the station which we hold in the scale of nations. It had been suggested that advantage ought to be taken of the opportunity which His Majesty's liberality had afforded us of collecting under the roof with this collection of learning a collection of the works of art. A gallery of paintings, suited to the dignity of this great country, had been particularly recommended, and since the last session an opportunity had been afforded of laying the foundation of such a national work upon advantageous terms. The splendid collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. Angerstein had been submitted to sale at a price much below their value, namely, £60,000.

This reference to the Angerstein Collection was made after much pressure had been brought to bear on Parliament by Sir George Beaumont, Lord Dover was the first to bring the subject before Parliament, while George IV is said to have been the first to suggest the propriety of purchasing the Angerstein Collection.

Only 33 pictures  
Reference is made by the Chancellor to the flourishing state of the country and he, Lord Liverpool, seems to have at last had to bow to the insistent Sir George, who left no stone unturned in bringing home to the Government England's dire lack of a public treasure house of pictures.

It was just 100 years ago that Parliament voted the funds, namely £57,000 for the purchase of a small collection which was to form the nucleus of one of the pre-eminent galleries in the world. This collection consisted of 33 pictures and as already stated belonged to John Julius Angerstein, a Russian merchant in London who founded Lloyd's. For some years the pictures remained at his house, 100, Pall Mall, where the Reform Club now is, having been increased by Sir George Beaumont with the addition of 16. In 1824 the collection was moved to 105, Pall Mall, and in 1838 installed in the present building in Trafalgar Square. Both the National Gallery and the Royal Academy were accommodated in this building, which was designed by William Wilkins, R. A., the columns of the portico being taken from Carlton House. In 1869 the Royal Academy

moved to Burlington House, and in 1876 a new wing, designed by Edward Middleton Barry, was added. Sir John Taylor designed staircases and vestibules added in 1885-1887, and five new rooms were completed by the Office of Works in 1911.

Such then is the bald outline of the history of the building containing a collection of which almost every one of the original nucleus would today fetch the price paid for the lot.

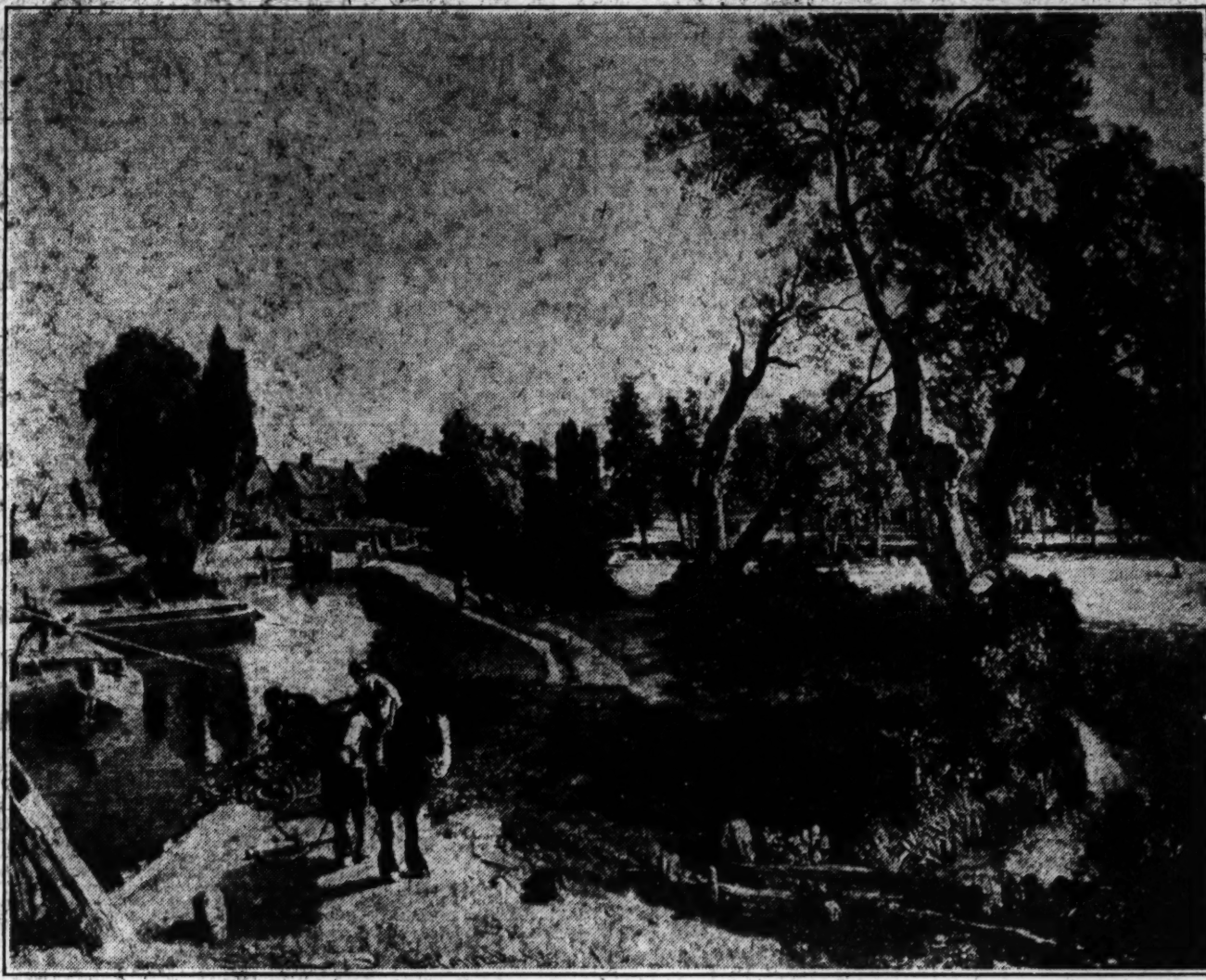
#### Growth in Last 50 Years

Its financial story is shorter. No more money after Lord Liverpool's foundation grant was forthcoming until 1855, when £20,000 per annum was allotted for the purchase of pictures. This has been reduced to £5000 per annum. Added to this the trustees enjoy something less than £5000 per annum income from bequests. Of course such slender means could not have sustained the National Gallery in the world competition for the great pictures that have come into the market from time to time. It has largely been due to private and parliamentary munificence, as occasion arose, to purchase works which make the collection unparalleled throughout the world. And this in spite of the fact that England started very late in comparison with most other countries. In 1838 the national pictures still numbered only 150, but in 1875 there were 926, while today there are more than 3500, exclusive of the vast collection of water-color drawings by Turner.

Angerstein formed his collection largely under the guidance of Sir Thomas Lawrence. One of the most famous pictures acquired by him is "The Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastiano del Piombo, painted in Rome in 1517 in competition with Raphael's "Transfiguration." The low figure of £3500 was paid for "The Raising of Lazarus" at the Orleans sale by Mr. Angerstein.

Hogarth's superb series "The Marriage à la Mode" was also in the collection and it is interesting to note that they were bought at an auction instigated by the artist in 1751 for 120 guineas. Angerstein acquired them in 1798 for 1600 guineas. Claude Lorraine's magnificent "St. Ursula," a fine Rubens, Van Dyck's portrait of Cornelius van der Geest and Hogarth's self-portrait were also in the Angerstein Collection.

The purpose of the gallery has always been "national" in the fullest sense; that is to say, to provide a representative collection of foreign art for its native residents, and of British art for its foreign visitors, and paradoxical though it may seem, this policy has made it a veritable "International Gallery." Remembering its excellence as a general survey of the art of painting, the National Gallery is easily first in the world. The National Gallery has only five Botticellis against 11 at the Uffizi, but it has eight Crivellis out of his 29 known works. Indeed, its Crivellis are one of its chief glories, although, according to Mr. Berenson the gallery does not possess a single thoroughly authenticated work by Giorgione, Leonardo da Vinci, or Giotto. The only indisputably genuine Giorgione in England seems to be the "Shepherd Boy," at Hampton Court.



"Flatford Mill on the River Stour." From the Painting by Constable, British School, Nineteenth Century

Courtesy National Gallery, London

It is important, too, that the National Gallery possesses two of the four known encaustic pictures by Pissanello. While in Siena there are 300 works representing 39 Italian artists, there is, in the National Gallery, as great a number by four times as many artists. Yet Trafalgar Square has also the best representative collection of the early English school. And it is here that we must remember the Tate Gallery, virtually but a branch of the National Gallery, built in 1897, to house modern British and foreign art, many examples of which have been transferred, temporarily or permanently, from Trafalgar Square, including the original Angerstein-Hogarth's.

The Tate Gallery was made necessary by the accumulation of works purchased by the Chantrey Bequest, which came into effect in 1876, providing for the purchase of works of British artists. Under this bequest about 200 works have been purchased for about £200,000 from the yearly summer exhibitions of the Royal Academy. This gallery has been much extended since its foundation in 1893, and though formally called "The National Gallery of British Art," is much better known by the name of its donor, Sir Henry Tate.

By far the oldest bequest to the

National Gallery is that known as the Lewis Fund, made in 1863 by Denison Lewis, consisting of £10,000. It also has the most far-reaching results. The interest accruing from this fund, during 60 years, has purchased for the Nation many important pictures. Two of these, purchased respectively for £500 and £1040, are today worth many times their original cost. They are, "Combat Between Amor and Castitas" by Cosmo Rosselli, and "Portrait of a Young Man" by Antonello da Messina. A similar remark applies to the Flemish "Portrait of a Man," bought in 1878 for £250. Perhaps the most insignificant sum paid for a picture for the National Gallery, either out of the Lewis Fund or otherwise, was £30 paid in 1907 for "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Mabuse.

Up to 1876 Hals was not represented at Trafalgar Square, when the omission was put right by the purchase of "Portrait of a Woman," for only £105. Not until 1912 was Watteau represented at the National Gallery. Indeed, it is only quite recently that the French school has received the attention it deserves. "Parade," by Gabriel Jacques de Saint-Aubin, an extremely rare Frenchman, was purchased in 1907 for £99.15.0. This artist lived 1724-1780 and is far better known as a draughtsman than as a painter. Several paintings bought out of the Lewis Fund are now in the Tate Gallery, the most important additions being made to the British section of the last half of the nineteenth century in the two oil pictures by Alfred Stevens.

It is a remarkable testimony to the dispensing of the National Gallery funds when it is realized that the Lewis Fund produces something under £300 per annum, and what marvellous results have been achieved with so small an outlay. Any private individual would be proud of such a collection, produced in 40 odd years.

#### Six Great Bequests

To form a just appreciation of the growth of the National Gallery and the policy actuating its trustees, it is necessary to be thoroughly conversant with its annual reports, minutes, etc., and even then the layman will find it no easy matter to trace the pedigrees of some of the pictures or arrive at a true estimate of the work done with the six different bequests for the purchase of pictures, which are:

In 1863 from T. D. Lewis . . . £10,000 s. d.  
In 1878 from R. C. Wheeler . . . 2,612 4 8  
In 1881 from Francis Clarke . . . 23 10 4  
In 1885 from John L. Walker . . . 10 0 0  
In 1907 from Col. Temple West . . . 99 15 0  
In 1908 from C. E. G. Mackerell . . . 2,825 9 11

Apart from the very numerous gifts and bequests, the pictures in the National collection represent a capital outlay of more than £1,000,000, and more good than bad bargains have been made. In 1885 immense interest was excited by the purchase of Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna" for the record price of £70,000. Sir F. Burton, the director of the Gallery, valued it at £115,500, and Mr. Gladstone is said to have remarked, "I saved the taxpayers £45,000 on this Raphael by not listening to the advice of the Director of the Gallery." In 1909 "Duchess of Milan," and other big prices were £30,000, in 1904, for Titian's "Portrait of Ariosto," and £40,000 in 1911 for the "Howard" Mabuse, "The Magi." A big contrast is provided by two of the most famous pictures in the collection, Moroni's "Portrait of a Tailor," which cost the country a beggary £320, and still more wonderful, Jan van Eyck's "Portrait of Jan Arnolfini and Wife," which cost £630. It would be wearisome to extend this list to a mere catalogue, but it would be equally ungrateful were no mention made here of the National Art Collections Fund, established in 1904, which has done so much for the National Gallery. It saved the Velasquez "Rokeby Venus" for £45,000. It purchased Frans Hals' "Family Group," in 1908, for £25,000, paid £72,000 for Holbein's wonderful "Duchess of Milan," which for four centuries had been in the Norfolk family. Through the same fund Breughel's "Adoration of the Magi" was bought two years ago for £15,000. During the last few years important

bequests have been made; in 1910 that of George Saitling, in 1916 that of Sir Henry Layard. Last year the great series of portraits by Sargent of the members of the Wertheimer family came to Trafalgar Square from Asher Wertheimer, John Singer Sargent thus being the only living artist to be honored with a place on its walls.

Already in this year we are promised the view of 50 pictures of Italian

some particular artist may be represented; the gallery has hardly ever wasted money and space on fourth-rate work by first-class artists. That is why Ruskin was able to say, in 1858, "For the purposes of the general student, the National Gallery is now without question the most important collection of paintings in Europe." The same might be said of it now, 36 years later, with quite as much justification.



Photograph © National Gallery, London

An Interior, From the Painting by Vermeer of the Dutch School, Seventeenth Century

masters, bequeathed by Dr. Ludwig Mond, which will hang at the National Gallery.

During the war the National Gallery was denuded of its valuable paintings, which were stored away in the Tubes. It has since been re-hung, several galleries re-decorated and better lighting installed. One of the features enjoyed by an ever-growing number of people is the daily talk given by a lecturer, who takes small groups round the galleries, explaining the features of a school, the idiosyncracies of an artist or the points of a picture.

The gallery has been fortunate in its advisers, while an act was passed in 1856, wisely authorizing the sale of unsuitable works. It is impossible to enumerate here the more famous pictures to be seen, but the particular glories of the gallery are the collection of early Italian paintings, the splendid series of Raphaels, which show each of his successive styles, and the unrivalled display of Turners. But perhaps the greatest feature of all is the high and even level of the work. Every picture has been hung on its merits, and not merely in order that

From a small beginning it has advanced through many and serious vicissitudes, and its 100 years of life have each been precious to British lovers of art.  
S. K. N.

#### The Babu's Garb

The babu, as the English-speaking clerk in India is entitled, rejoices in a distinctive garb, which, though a modification of the recognized Indian costume, has known no development for nearly 50 years. The head is bare, and the loins are girt about with a petticoatlike arrangement of linen, termed a dhoti. As a concession to Europeanizing influences, he sports socks and patent leather shoes, pumps for choice, while the upper part of his person is hidden from sight by a white—or gaudily-colored—cotton shirt, the tail of which is allowed to flutter in the breeze. Why the garment should be worn in this strange fashion is inexplicable; and, if pressed upon the point, the embarrassed babu can only say that it is customary to expose the lower extremities of the shirt.

granted that the academy meetings are always dull. Receptions are held occasionally in honor of eminent men of letters, Italian or foreign, or in commemoration of the anniversary of an important historical event. These receptions, rare as they are, always constitute one of the most attractive events of Roman life, and are largely attended by members of the aristocracy.

Not long ago a small theater was opened in one of the halls adjoining the "Serbatolo," destined for the production of the plays of Plato and Terence. Although the first performances were successful, they had gradually to be abandoned.

The academy enjoyed also the privilege of conferring the title of Cavaliere on all those who were able to compose one sonnet or essay at least every four months. But the number of sonnets with consequent bestowal of the much-coveted decoration was so great that in a short time all Arcadians became Cavaliere, and all those who could not otherwise obtain a decoration had only to seek their admission to the Academy to see their wishes fulfilled.

## Arcadian Poets in Modern Rome

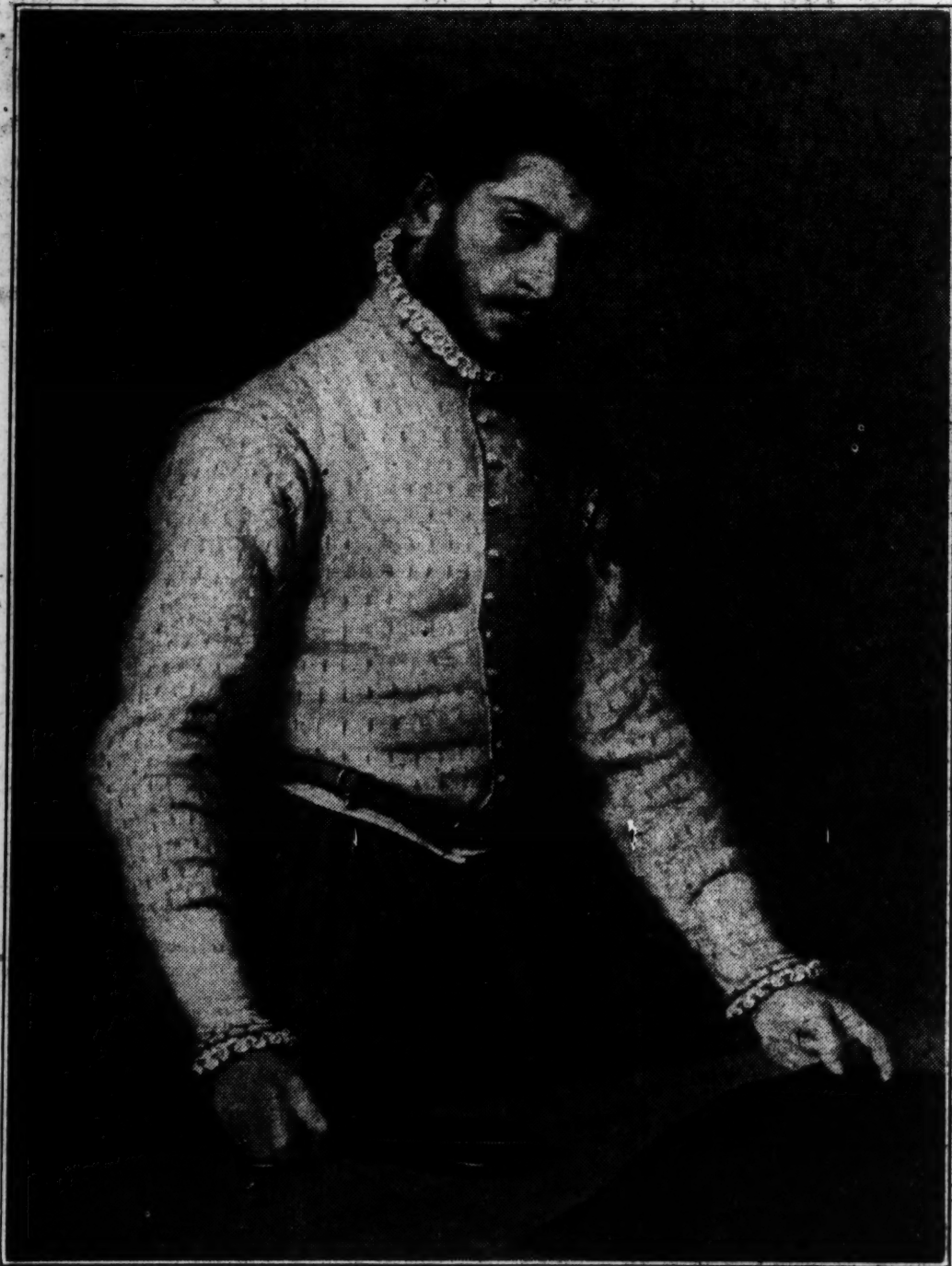
Rome  
Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH almost all the literary institutions and academies which flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, patronized by grand dukes and wealthy patricians, have disappeared, a few of them are still in full vigor of life, and with their old-fashioned statutes and customs form a link between modern and medieval Italy. Among these the Accademia degli Arcadi holds a prominent place. Founded in Rome toward the close of the seventeenth century by Crescimbeni, the author of a history of Italian poetry, for the purpose of reviving the study of poetry, the Accademia degli Arcadi is today frequented by poets of every description. Those who trace the name of the old academy in a guidebook or in a literary magazine believe at first that reference is made to an institution that is now extinct, and so are unaware that Arcadians are still to be found in the twentieth century, and that the "Serbatolo" and the "Bosco Parrasio" are still the meeting places for shepherds of both sexes who recite verses and sonnets with unabated enthusiasm. Modern Arcadians no longer attend their regular meetings masked and dressed like Arcadian shepherds, as was the custom when the academy was founded, but they still maintain the custom of calling one another by Arcadian names, such as Corilla Olimpica, Petronilla Massimi and Aniceto Traustio.

It is not very difficult to obtain admission to the huge hall of San Carlo al Corso where the "Serbatolo" of the Arcadia is actually to be found. The custodians love to see their academy visited not only by shepherds but also by the profane.

Rome, besides being the favorite place for sentimental poets, is also remarkable for the countless number of lecturers and speakers always ready to start their endless harangues on varied arguments, but particularly on the glories of ancient Rome. Every Sunday, without fail, you are bound to meet with several of these eloquent orators standing amidst the ruins of the Forum or the Coliseum or the Via Appia surrounded by 10 or 12 attentive listeners. The passer-by stops for a little while to listen and moves on again wondering why people should waste their energy in such a way. It is easily imagined how readily these orators accept the invitations to the Accademia degli Arcadi where the custom of daily lectures has become an elysium for all those who are fond of speaking in public.

Of course, it must not be taken for



"The Tailor." From the Painting by Moroni of the School of Brescia, Sixteenth Century

Photograph © National Gallery, London



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Philadelphia Activities for Children's Aesthetic Development

Philadelphia, March 31. (Special Correspondence.)

EVERY child has within itself energy which forces it to action. Whether that child will throw stones or model statues depends largely upon the opportunity offered for "cultural self-expression" and upon an environment which, through the beauty of its influence, can establish co-ordination between hand, heart, and mentality.

"The schools do not develop the individual child. Perhaps they cannot. There is a set amount of work to be accomplished, and little time to indulge self-expression. But every child has a right to beauty and to happiness through beauty. Every child yearns for music, pictures, dancing, and the fragrance of flowers. It was with this yearning vividly before my thoughts that I founded the Graphic Sketch Club 25 years ago."

Samuel S. Fleisher, manufacturer, idealist and recent winner of the \$10,000 Edward Bok Philadelphia award, thus voiced his belief in the inherent beauty of the human soul. About him—the hum of industry; but to Mr. Fleisher, industry is not a mechanical, but a vital thing—an aggregate of living men and women, whose ability to produce is governed by more subtle stimuli than the acknowledged essentials of normal working hours and a living wage. Money is not everything in life. There must be, among the workers, as among the consumers, opportunity for the child's longing for beauty. Somewhere—above the hum of machinery—there came the sound of a piano.

A Universal Longing

"We have our playgrounds," Mr. Fleisher continued. "But what are they? They afford exercise for the body, but are swings and ropes and ladders, all manner of gymnastic apparatus. Yet they cater only to a certain instinct for bodily activity. I do not believe that they touch the universal problem of childhood—the longing for beautiful and cultural pursuits."

There is magic in watching, as I have, the development of a little child. It comes to the Graphic Sketch Club predisposed, let us say, to the throwing of stones. But gradually the same energy begins to flow into the child's aesthetic expression. The hands that threw the stones learn the joy of creating something beautiful.

Take, for example, a group of little girls, many of whom have never before held in their hands a living flower. Throw upon the table a tangle of blossoms, and let each child arrange in separate bowls a flower design. The eagerness with which they grasp the stems and reach for the blossoms is proof sufficient of the power which beauty can exert over life.

"Or take a group of children whose impulses lead to exercise in rhythmic dancing. The calisthenics of our schools are prosaic and uncreative. When the children of the Graphic Sketch Club have learned to flex their bodies, they are encouraged to create their own rhythms."

"It is the same in painting and sculpture and music. We are not attempting to develop the child's eye and hand and ear, but to lead them into all manner of occupations, but with a cultural background which makes for a higher level of citizenship."

"The ideal of art in industry, of the necessity for cultural development as well as physical exercise, is rapidly spreading through the agency of the Graphic Sketch Club. Another significant action, similar in objective, has been established in a distant section of the city. It might never have been instituted had it not been for the influence exerted upon the faculty by the Graphic Sketch Club. Thus, by means of our own membership, we are beginning to influence and to change the attitude of men."

Home Influence

"Our children go out into the world from the club with open eyes. Little girls living in narrow courts look up to the stars, or watch the glow of a sunset. Because we are attempting to develop human beings and not geniuses, no one in the club is ever allowed to discourage his fellow. A teacher may guide and encourage but never condemn."

The Graphic Sketch Club penetrates and influences the homes of its children, and through the young workers who pass from its environment into factories or business it brings to industry a realization that the highest productivity is that maintained by a balance between the needs of the spirit and the needs of the body. In various sections of the city, the Graphic Sketch Club idea is taking root. Small centers devoted to cultural growth are rapidly taking their place as adjuncts to industry.

"Manufacturers are beginning to appreciate the superiority of the worker with a cultural background," says Mr. Fleisher. "They need just such men and women, for the youth whose training has created within him a love for his work can never be deceived. He takes pride in the thing he does, and it is that spirit we foster at the Graphic Sketch Club."

"There is still another aspect, however; the relation of the child to her home. In many instances, that relation is at first remote. There are thou-

sands of people today who employ an interior decorator to arrange their home, however humble or even devoid of artistic instinct, which is an expression of the lives which occupy it. Where a decorator supplies the ideas and designs, a house is a mere shell without genuine contact with its inmates; they may leave it at any moment without a single pang.

"On the other hand, the home which is based upon the preferences of the family offers a foundation upon which to build. Our girls may come from homes of this type, but before they leave the club they have absorbed an appreciation for design which makes itself felt in their family environment. The Graphic Sketch Club girl would know the type of thing best adapted to her individual taste, and she would take personal pride in the growth of that thing. It would become part of herself—a home in every sense of the word."

"Through such channels—domestic and industrial—we can exert our influence upon the development of contemporary civilization. What has been accomplished by the Graphic Sketch Club here in Philadelphia can be duplicated in any city, and for any group of citizens. Its application is not confined to any particular strata of society. We have in the club all types and all classes mingling freely and with mutual benefit. Above all, we are not a selective group. Everything is free; nothing is forbidden the touch by lock or key, and in 25 years of service we have never encountered a single loss. The environment of the Graphic Sketch Club is its own safeguard, and develops in the child a respect for the things about her, a respect for his fellows, and respect for himself."

## Some New Poetry

Japanese Poetry. By Curtis Hidden Page (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$5). In the eighth century, the ancient legends, songs and poems of the Japanese were committed to writing, and ever since poetry has been an active means of expression in Japan. Their very history is to them poetic. In Mr. Page's charming book, the Paulownia flower, used as a decoration, symbolizing the nobility and the grace of the Japanese poem form, that of the hokku, with its three lines of five, seven and five syllables. Long poems simply do not exist. The Naga-uta is about the length of an English sonnet, the Tanka runs to about five lines. All these forms are taken up and ably discussed by Mr. Page. He draws from the various anthologies, and from the poems of poets writing in the so-called new style, which is, of course, merely a reflection of Western verse. Many of the examples rendered in English are exquisite.

Fountains of Orduana by Cecilia MacKinnon (Boston: B. J. Brimmer Company) is a slim first book of verse dedicated to Sophie Jewett, poet. The lines stumble as well as dance, but reveal somehow to her lyric talent. In sentiment and form much seems to be derived from stronger contemporaries, but there is flexibility in the choice of models, a good thing in practice work.

Essays and Sketches with Some Verses, by Herbert F. Hughes, is the work of a thoughtful English school teacher, who shows in his prose and verse alike that ease and distinction which seem to come to Englishmen in their school days and to evade writers of English who live in other parts of the world for many long years or forever. His observations and his meditations he sets down with a modest sincerity which warms the reader's heart.

The City's Voice by Morris Gray (Boston: Marshall Jones Company, \$2.50), is beautiful in format, and contains many simple verses of the sheer musical quality which some modern poetry lacks. Cordial praise may be given these verses of distinctive worth. Of the sonnets little can be said. They lack life, force, and finish.

Turning Earth, by Power Dalton (Boston: Harlow Vinal) is the author's second book. The sentiment is at once simpler and stronger, the matter more coherent than in the first. Her work seems to ripen as her range grows wider. The personal element is always marked in her verse. Possibly it is merely dramatic, but most of her poems are spoken as if from a personal view.

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point. This is much more desirable in poetry than in prose, but possibly too many of our lyricists use it. Sara Tawad set the pace and many have followed.

**Little Houses**, by Amelia Josephine Burr. (New York: George H. Doran Company.)

I am the tree that blossoms at your window  
I am the patch of sunlight on your floor  
The bird whose song you hear at dusk  
and dawn—  
No more to you, no more!

So sings the author of "Little Houses," and this note of unpretentious pleading sounds through this latest volume. Some of the verses seem to be of the old-fashioned, about the scent of rose and lavender about it, a kind of faded sweetness. But this to many has its own pervasive charm.

## Music News and Reviews

**Minneapolis Orchestra Concludes Its Season**

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23. (Special Correspondence.)—With the program played last night the symphony concert season came to an end in this city. At the conclusion of the popular concert tomorrow the orchestra will leave on a six-week tour that will take it as far east as New York, as far south as Texas and Florida, and will include many engagements through the middle west.

Aside from the fact that the performance last night was an indication that the orchestra had reached a high state of development, there was little of striking importance. A "request program" was presented which included the fifth Tchaikovsky symphony; the "Peer Gynt" suite; Schelling's "A Victory Ball," and Liszt's "Les Preludes." It would be better for everybody concerned if this kind of program should be omitted at the end of another season, for several of the pieces have been heard a number of times during the present season.

The symphony was rendered with a great deal of brilliancy, all its misanthropy, gloom and savagery, its coarseness and romanticism were exploited in a manner that left little to the imagination. For the most part, there was an implication of physical action without restraint, never once touching profound human emotion. It was a noteworthy performance as signifying the technical excellence of the orchestra.

Familiarity has made us rather contemptuous of the Grieg suite and "Les Preludes." The members of the orchestra could play this music from memory. On the other hand, a sense of orchestra was in splendid form throughout this number, ranging in fine gradation from barely audible pianissimo to the tumultuous vigor necessary in the Allegro con fuoco. The orchestra has grown noticeably in its refinement and restraint.

The closing number of the concert was the "Thanksgiving" overture. Mr. Herz is always at home in Wagner's music, which he conducted for several seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House, and his fervor was transferred to his orchestra. They played with abandon and rose to a stirring climax.

As a foretaste of the opening concert of the spring music festival we were given the "Gretchen" movement from Liszt's "A Faust Symphony."

**Dr. Stokowski Offers Program of "Three B's"**

PHILADELPHIA, March 31. (Special Correspondence.)—On the Philadelphia Orchestra program last week Dr. Stokowski linked two "chorale-preludes" of Bach, the "Benedictus" and the "Agnus Dei," with the "minimale symphonic poem" named "Aus der Tiefe" and "Wir glauben alle," which have their basis in ancient Lutheran hymns. The program was a Beethoven's G major concerto for piano and orchestra, Frederic Lamond having the role of soloist; and the conclusion was the second symphony of Brahms.

Mr. Lamond was not the salient feature of the program. He is a sober, thoughtful, conscientious player, with fingers capable of reproducing Beethoven's notes with the accuracy of a pianola and no small measure of sentiment in addition. But he so reveres Beethoven that he seems to do a little

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## Weir Memorial Exhibition

Special from Monitor Review

New York, April 1.

THE contribution of Julian Alden Weir to American art is well and definitely set forth in the large memorial exhibition of his work that now occupies the gallery of special exhibits at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The museum thus continues its policy of honoring those Americans who have stood high in the arts with special exhibitions, as has been the case in the past with Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, William M. Chase, Abbott H. Thayer, and George Fuller.

Water, color, and prints, numbering more than 100 examples, have been assembled from various sources, and illustrate the many phases of Weir's career.

From the studies which he made in Paris in 1873 to study under Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts until the time of his retirement from the presidency of the National Academy of Design in 1915, the exhibition shows the long sequence of paintings and prints that bear his signature.

Now that the long sequence of paintings and prints that bear his signature is ended, it is possible to separate somewhat the man from his work and to scrutinize his artistic attitude as impersonally as it is allowed. This is not as easy a task as might appear where the man must be rated more consequential than the artist. It is comparatively simple to read in these portraits and landscapes the story of an earnest seeker after pictorial truth and beauty, of an artist of refinement and taste who went ahead year after year with constancy and courage adding fresh links to the long chain of impressions that, conversely considered, recreate the man and artist. It is seen how the first stages of impressionism became incorporated into his inherently New England scheme of color and design at an early date and how, to a great extent, the general charm of his work can be attributed to the happy balance which he so successfully maintained between the lighter manner of the French school and the more restrained and solemn mood of nineteenth-century American art.

As a whole, the exhibition is a study in the art of balance. It is an index of what Weir intended to do and so seldom did. The "Orchard," from the Frank L. Rabbott collection, holds, perhaps, the fullest fragrance and sensibility of any of his figure pieces and seems to embody all that he felt of form and color; each element of this painting is dependent on the other, and in its proportion to the whole. The heavy impasto that characterizes his flesh painting so frequently is in abundance here, and his rather indeterminate sense of line and form is more alert and definite than usual. "The Two Sisters," from the collection of Mrs. Marshall Field, and "The Green Boudoir," property of the Metropolitan Museum, both earlier works, are each high-water-mark achievements in their way. The double portrait is distinguished and delicate, all lovely soft whites and flesh tints, full of sentiment and charm, while the other deals more sternly with the problem of arranging the blacks and greens of the room counterpoint to the mirrored version at her elbow.

Two even earlier canvases, done in the eighties, can be cited as further testimony in this artist's behalf, one a gently lovely still life of roses with a bit of sculptured relief as background, lent by the Phillips Memorial Gallery, and a sort of Boudoir of Mignon group of children in a garden lent by F. K. M. Rehn. Both of these paintings contain a sense of completeness, of clear utterance that should have paved the way for a full decade of increasingly brilliant successors. Instead of which Weir's versatile yet vacillating talent wandered here and there among the Connecticut countryside or the confines of his studio, content to muse over things pastoral and general, without any real concern for the rigorous requirements of his profession or the changing complexion of the art world. Two late nocturnes of New York were a slight reprieve to the incoming gloom, but here the color and tonality are distinctly livelier.

But with a few exceptions the painting belongs to that long and gentle stream of art that flows from countless studios into the big exhibitions.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK**

**RITZ**  
WEST 6TH ST. EYES, 8:30  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 8:30  
**Outward Bound**  
Broadhurst 44th St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
WINTHROP AMES Presents  
the Geo. S. Kaufman-Marc Connelly New Play  
"Beggar on Horseback"  
with ROLAND YOUNG

**PLYMOUTH**  
45th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 8:30  
**THE POTTERS**  
J. P. McEVY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY  
"Pots as they laugh as a strawberry has seeds."  
—Sun and Globe.

**48th Street**  
JAMES K.  
EVENINGS AT 8:30  
MATTINEE TUESDAY AND  
SATURDAY AT 2:30  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT ENDING APRIL 12  
**HACKETT**  
in "MACBETH"  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT ENDING APRIL 12

**7th Heaven**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

**CORT**  
WEST 48TH STREET, Eves. 8:30  
MATTINEE TUESDAY AND  
SATURDAY AT 2:30  
Molnar's Sparkling Comedy of  
Romance  
**"The Swan"**  
"A new name has been added to the list of plays that offer the off-beat request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'—The Christian Science Monitor.

**STEWART & FRENCH OFFER**  
TWO CLEAN COMEDY HITS  
**"Meet the Wife"**  
With MARY BOLAND  
"Priceless funny."—Alan Dale, American Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
P. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E.  
48th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
"SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with  
"World"  
**The Show-Off**  
By GEORGE KELLY  
"Best of all American comedies."  
—Hollywood Brown, World.

**MOTION PICTURES**

**TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON**  
WOODS THEATRE, CHICAGO  
GRANDMAN'S EGYPTIAN  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.  
ALDINE THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA  
THE PAVILION, LONDON, ENG.  
GEORGE M. COHAN THEATRE  
B'way at 42d Street, New York  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30, Sunday Mats. at 2.  
Greatest  
Specialty  
Melodrama  
**"The Ten Commandments"**  
Produced by CECEL B. DEMILLE  
Screenplay by Jess M. Heikner  
Operatic Accompaniment by Riesenhof  
Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky  
DAILY MATS. 2:30 & 8:30  
PRICES: Nights, Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c-25

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures**

**LIBERTY**  
THEATRE, West 42nd Street  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present  
**Douglas Fairbanks**  
in "THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"  
The Artistic Revelation of this Generation.

**D. W. GRIFFITH'S AMERICA**  
Story by Robert W. Chambers  
44th STREET THEATRE  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
SUNDAY MATINEE AT 2

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## Masters' Sketches of Hands and Feet

PARIS, March 14. (Special Correspondence.)—A curious, happy, and new idea was that of the organization as exhibition of "Les Mains et les Pieds dans l'Art," by M. J. L. Vallery.

The greater part of the pieces seen at the Galerie Louis Samson are sketches, studies often pursued with extreme care, and an application revealing the habits of the artist. The fold of a drapery round a bare foot by Ingres has required extreme attention from the master. Degas in drawing a hand lifting up an invisible load gives all the verity possible to this human fragment and by the contraction of the fingers shows the effort furnished by the hand. A few hands of Watteau are strange in naturalism. Then it is an aristocratic hand by Richard, emerging from a velvet sleeve trimmed with lace which evokes force, quietude and tenderness. Four Algerian red slippers gold-embroidered bring out the powerful stroke and the genius for colors of Delacroix.

Hands follow each other on the walls so different in their shape, orientate, expressive of the qualities of personages unknown to us. The hand as much as the visage can make the beauty of a picture. Strong, lying on the knee with a gesture full of assurance, certain hands of Ingres can serve to reconstitute the build of the personage, the imperious and cold will of the visages, and the gloved hands of Ingres, what sobriety in the means of execution! But how much we feel the life of the hand in its prison! There are hands small and precious like a small exquisite jewel, and Indian hands fixed in a gesture, and there are the arms of Mme. Recamier done in terracotta by Chiswick, a delicate marvel. S. H.

## Drama Teachers of California

BERKELEY, Calif., March 23.—The Drama Teachers' Association of California will hold its Fourth Annual Conference on April 10-12 in Haviland Hall, the new education building of the University of California, Berkeley. At the morning session April 10 the reports of officers, councilors and committees will be given. The report of Mr. W. A. Fluke of Chaffey Union High School, Ontario, librarian of the Traveling Play Library, maintained by the Drama Teachers' Association will also be given at that time.

Arrangements have been made for "Dramatic Art in the Schools," "Art and Drama," "Music in Relation to Drama," "Makeup," "Lighting and Staging Problems." It is planned to have two groups of one-act plays presented, given by high school casts. San Diego will present "The Little Brown House," Salinas will give "The Wonder Hag" and Stockton, Orange, Woodland, and other towns will be represented.

The second summer session of the Drama Teachers' School of the Theater will be held in Berkeley in July. The first summer session proved so valuable that the State Board of Education gave one unit of credit for each 20 clock hours of work.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Review

NEW YORK, March 31.—"Expressing Willie," Rachael Crothers' newest comedy, will be produced at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre by Bob Edlitz. Players during the week of April 14.

Mrs. Eliza will open at Henry Miller's Theatre on April 7 in "Helen's Boy."

The cast of "Dancing Mothers," by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding, will include John Halliday, John Craig, Mary Young, and Eleanor Woodruff.

"The Bridgroom," by William Hurlbut, will open at the Cherry Lane Theatre on April 21, with Edward Durant in the leading role.

**THE SELWYNS** in association with ADOLPH KLAUBER Present

**JANE COW**  
as CLEOPATRA  
APRIL 3-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12  
10-11:42, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**NEW YORK**

**PRINCESS**  
SUN UP  
30th East of  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:45

**EMPIRE**  
Theatre Guild Presents  
BERNARD SHAW'S  
**Saint Joan**  
"The finest play written in the English language in our day."—Brown, World.

**NATIONAL**  
Theatre, 41st W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
"The Bridge," by William Hurlbut.  
—Folklorn, Sun.

**WALTER HAMPTON**  
in "CYRANO DE BERGERAC"  
This play, said to be "FRESH AND BREEZY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY FASHION."  
Henry W. Savage's Dancing Musical Hit  
WITH  
**LOLLIPOPPADA-MAY**  
Knickerbocker  
B'way, 35 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**VANDERBILT**  
Last 2 Weeks of New York's Greatest Mystery Melodrama  
150TH TIME APRIL 1ST  
**IN THE NEXT ROOM**  
By ELEANOR ROBSON and HARRIET FORD  
BIJOU  
Theatre, 45 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

**HANGS HIGH**  
with Norman Trevor  
"Mr. Beech has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a manner which is very near perfection."  
—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

**HODGE**  
IN THE GREAT LAUGH AND FEAR PLAY  
"FOR ALL OF US"  
"Such plays justify the theatre in its highest sense."—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

**LYRIC**  
Theatre, 42nd W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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to add a gentle ripple to the academic surface of the pool and then flow out again. The personality of a charming gentleman and artistic scholar holds this memorial exhibition together and thus in doing homage to one who held a high position both publicly and privately for so long in the world of American art, the Metropolitan Museum helps to justify the careers of such men as Julian Alden Weir.

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## DOMESTIC BUYING OF WOOL APPEARS RATHER SLUGGISH

Indifferent Attitude on Part of  
American Manufacturers—  
Foreign Demand Keen

The wool market here has continued in much the same indifferent frame of mind which has characterized its operations for some weeks past.

Here and there a mill is buying some wool in a quiet way against the needs of the future. Sometimes it is believed that these purchases are made quite as much with the next light-weight season in view as for current needs in the heavy-weight lines.

On the whole, a fair trade is going on, which is sufficient, in view of the strength of the foreign markets, to keep prices reasonably firm in the Boston market.

Late last week and on Monday of this week, some sales appear to have been made in anticipation of the visit of the city assessors on April 1, and this means that prices are headed perhaps a cent a pound in order to effect the transfer.

Thus there is reported the sale of some fine staple territory wools which have been sold on a clean basis of possibly a bit under \$1.30, in order to escape this tax. The same wool would cost at the moment somewhere from \$1.30 to \$1.35, clean basis, and the choice fine staple selected might be held even higher in instances.

**Buying Less Eager**  
Other sales were reported recently of good fine and fine medium staple clips at close to \$1.30, in the original sacks. Low half-blood Montevideo 58-60s have been sold at \$1.25, clean basis, duty paid, and 58s combing at \$1.17 to \$1.18, while Australian and New Zealand 50s have been in request again at around \$1, duty paid, clean basis. Good 46-48s are usually held at \$7 to \$8 cents and sometimes even at 40 cents for the choice lines.

The woolen mills continue to take wool moderately, although not with the avidity with which they were absorbing it a while back. Prices on scoured and pulled wools generally keep steady, as do also the by-products, which are being used so largely this season by the woolen manufacturers. The unusual spectacle is reported from Bradford of nolls selling for 1½d. a pound above the price realized for the tops from the same identical combing, so keen has been the quest for supplies from the woolen manufacturers.

American buyers have been merely onlookers at the current London series which closed yesterday. Continental buyers, however, were very keen for the fine wools, while England was a consistent buyer of crossbreds.

Offering of 105,700 bales of Colonial wools and 13,200 bales of Australian and Falkland Islands wools were very well cleared at hardening rates.

**London Prices Higher**  
Compared with the close of the sales in February, prices showed an advance at London of 5 per cent on nearly all merinos, whether greasy or scoured, while fine crossbreds were up 5 per cent, medium 10 to 15 per cent and fully 15 per cent on the coarser grades making 20 per cent more. Capes, both greasy and scoured were usually up 5 per cent also. And so the consumptive power of Europe is again demonstrated as strong, even after the heavy purchases which have been going on more or less steadily during the last two years especially for continental accounts.

Wool is still "a dog" in Bradford, as it is here. The manufacturers in the West Riding find it rather difficult to meet the competition in Coleman Street and say that there is nowhere near the usual and the price is not so high as the cost of the raw material and the finished goods. Nevertheless, the market carries on and for several weeks past, an advance of a halfpenny to a penny a pound in tops is being offered in the program of the Bradford topmakers.

The Australian season is finally being brought to a close today in Sydney with three days' trading. There are some 15,000 bales being offered. The wools are in indifferent selection, as might be supposed, but prices are firmly maintained.

**Exchange a Factor**  
Business at the River Plate for nearly a month has been limited and irregular, due particularly to the fluctuations in exchange, which have been rather violent. Wools are now coming into Buenos Aires from the "territory sections," but nothing is being received from the Province of Buenos Aires. Germany has been the chief buyer of late, and England is also showing more interest.

Shipments of wool to the United States from Oct. 1, last, to March 6 from Buenos Aires and Montevideo totaled 30,814 bales, compared with 33,331 bales for the corresponding period last year. It is estimated that there are left to be sold in Argentina, until the end of September, next, some 60,000 bales, of which rather more than one-third is territory and Chubut wool.

In this country, as in England, the manufacturers aver that the effort to get advanced prices on goods meets with a strong repulse, extremely difficult to overcome. There are still surplus stocks of manufactured goods which certain mills have yet to sell, many surplus stocks and run into stock, more especially medium or light weight staples.

Then, too, there have been unusually large surplus lots of yarn extant in the market. These surplus stocks are gradually being assimilated, however.

**Overproduction of Goods**  
The foregoing fact unquestionably has had much to do with the sluggishness of the wool market, for there is no question that the mills of the country during the last two years have overproduced the normal needs of the people very close to 25 per cent.

In addition there have been several political and economic disturbances, which have been far from helpful to business and especially so in New England. There is reason to suppose, however, that the skies are clearing.

In the west, buying of the new clip has been proceeding rather slowly of late. Buyers according to conservative estimates, have taken on 15,000,000 pounds of the new territory wools, while some others think the quantity would figure nearer to 20,000,000 pounds.

These wools have been purchased generally in the range of 40 to 45 cents, the higher price being for the better lots of fine and fine medium clips in the southwest, for which the clean landed cost would figure easily \$1.25.

Most of the wools farther north have been taken in the range of 40¢ to 42¢ in the grease and occasionally for slightly less money, whether for the fine or medium clips.

**AMERICAN SUGAR CUTS PRICE**  
American Sugar has reduced the price of refined sugar to 8.40 cents, and to meet competition will quote 8.35 cents. The previous price was 8.50 cents.

## NEW COTTON MILL AT NAGPUR, INDIA

A new cotton mill has recently been opened at Nagpur in the Central Provinces of India where the surrounding districts provide a large, ready, and expanding market for yarn and cloth, and afford excellent facilities for the purchase of raw materials. The mill is equipped with 40,000 spindles, 2000 looms, and a motive power of 10,000 h.p.

A special feature of the mill is that it is run by a turbine or high power with up-to-date electric motors. The pioneer mill in this province was started in 1877, and now has 100,352 spindles and 2200 looms. Since that time, several other mills have been erected, which collectively account for nearly 760,000 spindles and 7000 looms.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO INCOME DECLINES

February Revenue Off From  
Last Year—Some Compensating Factors

While the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported a slight decrease in February gross income as compared with last year, and some of the other eastern roads showed substantial gains, the revenue of \$18,497,990 compares favorably with the January 1923 gross of \$18,449,738, and with December, 1923, gross of \$17,075,254. The decrease of \$194,402 compares with shrinkage of more than \$2,000,000 in January and \$3,874,000 in December. February freight revenues were off \$278,762, or 2.5 per cent, but passenger revenue was up \$152,204, or 8 per cent.

Net operating income of \$2,021,099 was less than the \$2,522,157 of February, 1923, by hardly more than the amount of increase in the maintenance of way, which was \$450,185. Contrary to custom, Baltimore & Ohio has continued rail renewals throughout the winter and now has between a third and a half of the entire year's program of such work accomplished. This will count in the comparative reduction of way expense later in the season.

**High Operating Ratio**  
Last year's expenditure on way was \$29,318,701, and this year the management is working on an annual way budget of \$30,000,000, but whereas last year this was charged at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month in the last six months, this year the monthly expenditure on way has been a straight \$2,500,000.

This fact chiefly accounts for a February operating ratio of 82.89 per cent, compared with 79.90 per cent a year ago, way having absorbed 15.2 per cent of gross, compared with 10.97 per cent. Equipment maintenance was practically even with last year, but took 22.38 per cent of gross compared with 22.73 per cent. Transportation expenses absorbed 41.06 of gross, compared with 41.27 per cent last year. Taxes increased \$40,000, but equipment rents were cut down \$119,517.

On account of January, 1923, having been an extraordinarily big month because of the post-strike coal movement and embargoes on other lines, Baltimore & Ohio's two months' comparison with last year still shows a \$2,301,624 decrease in gross and a \$2,336,000 comparative loss in net operating income. With expenditures on track equalized the shrinkage in net would become about \$1,735,000.

**Equipment Maintenance**  
Equipment maintenance for the two months has continued to run a little above last year, but important reductions in this account are sure to show later in the year. Last year equipment maintenance jumped from \$4,350,000 in February to \$5,818,000 in March and then generally on a higher scale until near the end of the year. The company will have no such amount of work to do this year.

By comparison with last March gross and net figures, Baltimore & Ohio will show considerable decreases, because that month of 1923 was one of unusual coal movement under the contract of a strike on April 1; also because, as to net, or the further effect of charging a full twelve of the year's way maintenance.

Thus three months' net operating income, which may be tentatively set down at \$6,000,000, will compare with \$10,512,656 in 1923, but the latter figure would be \$9,150,000 and the decrease \$3,150,000 if last year's expenditure on way had been equalized throughout the year.

While three months is too short a period on which to base calculations of value, it may be observed that \$6,000,000 net for the first quarter would represent the season's proportion of about \$10 a share on the common stock.

## SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY TO BE REORGANIZED

George K. Morrow, reorganizer of the American Cotton Oil Company, and president of that company as well as Gold Dust Corporation, is going to reorganize the Southern Cotton Oil Company, subsidiary of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. This announcement is expected to be made any day by those interested.

Mr. Morrow took hold of the defunct American Cotton Oil Company, and did a brilliant piece of work in getting rid of the dead wood and in comparatively short order brought the live departments fully operating today under the name of the Gold Dust Corporation.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company controls "Wesson Oil" and "Snowdrift," which are selling in good volume. At the same time it has suffered severely the last three years as the result of fluctuations in cottonseed. Furthermore the company, like others engaged in all businesses, probably expanded out of all proportion during the war, so that when successive short crops came along there were too many plants in the business. The Southern Cotton Oil has approximately 175 various plants throughout the east and the south.

It is too early to tell if the cotton seed oil department and fertilizer departments of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical will run as separate organizations. As one director put it: "As we did not know we were going into receivership until a few weeks ago we are still undecided on any definite plan. Nor have we actually decided on any reorganization plans although they are naturally under constant discussion."

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical receivers have issued \$500,000 receivers' certificates to date.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROADS

Southern Pacific Company has increased its rail inquiry by 10,000 tons and is now in the market for 140,000 tons. It is expected orders will be distributed within two weeks.

## BRITISH LEATHER AND SHOE TRADE

Women's Footwear in Greatest  
Demand—Suede and Patent  
Leathers Most Popular

LONDON, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—The hide market is decidedly weaker, and only one class of ox hides sold at the Bermondsey auctions this week. Calfskins are slightly firmer.

No French calfskins are reaching this market, in view of the embargo on export, but the position is rendered firmer by the orders for skins which are being executed here on American account. Dry hides are also a shade weaker. In short, tanners are acting very cautiously, in view of the uncertain position.

The business passing in sole leather is quite good, and, as tanners profess to be holding very low stocks, buyers are paying advanced prices for most classes of native and imported leathers. Light bends of 8 to 10 and 10 to 12 pounds average seem the most popular sellers with shoe men, but 12 to 14 and 14 to 16 pounds are wanted by the repairing trade.

America still seems to be sending little sole leather, the total during February, last, reaching only 4951 hundredweight, as compared with 8825 hundredweight for the corresponding month of 1923.

The dollar exchange to a large degree accounts for the decline, as the demand for American sole is not so great, but loss on exchange makes trading almost impossible.

A feature of business is the large export of shoulders to the United States, many tanners having shipped large quantities during the last month at high prices.

**Little Profit Made**  
Turning to upper leathers, the position is difficult. The firm market has impressed buyers and clearances of old stock have been made quite freely of late, holders of American calf and side leathers having done a big business at advanced prices. On balance, however, there is practically no profit to be made, as trading profits are swallowed up by the loss on exchange.

Little French dressed leather is arriving owing to the embargo, and as prices of German chrome calf have of late sharply advanced, British tanners are in rather a better position.

Imports of dressed leather during February, last, were 1,200,000 lbs., as compared with £642,857 for February, 1923.

The value of American business during February last was as follows: Glace kid, £111,168; other kids, £11,502; every variety showing a decline compared with the corresponding month of 1923, except patent leather. Patent leather seems much wanted, and a 1924 sale paid a further advance of about 2d a foot during the last week or two, it looks as if there was a scarcity of useful classes on the market just at the present time.

Suede leathers are moderately popular, and prices of the sheepskin varieties are soaring to an unheard of figure. Sheep leathers of all classes are very dear, and French tanners are advancing their prices for roan skin week by week.

Box and willow from E. I. kips are meeting with a fair demand and the bionts of the leather are being quite a large trade with the United States in colored kip sides which work out cheaper than chrome calf and straight chrome side leathers.

**Shoe Trade Holds Good**  
The improvement in the shoe trade seems well maintained in 1924, although the women's side of the business which is accounting for the greater part of the activity. Prices are gradually falling, and in men's boots quite a good calf welted boot can be bought retail from 17s. 6d. to 23s.

Women's shoes are relatively dearer, but an excellent glaze kid shoe is now possible from 15s. to 20s.

Patent seems the most popular material, and large quantities of women's patent shoes are being made up. Attempts have been made to popularize women's brightly colored kid shoes in greens and scarlet, but the tastes of British women are conservative, and retailers are not jobbing this class of shoe at very low prices, several firms having been badly bitten over the fad.

The export section is still going strong in spite of higher tariffs in many markets. Values for the months of February, 1923 and 1924, were £242,860 and £343,168, the advance being due to an increased demand from British dominions.

Imports of all leather shoes are, however, also increasing.

## NEW BRITISH LOAN PLAN ANNOUNCED

LONDON, April 2—The prospectus has been issued for the new 4½ per cent conversion loan of 1940-41. The loan is repayable at par on July 1, 1944, or at the option of the Government on any interest date on or after July 1, 1940, upon three months' notification. Interest will be paid semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1, with the first interest of 6d. due July 1, 1924, the bonds being dated as of June 1.

Holders of War 5s of 1924-47 may apply for conversion of all or part of their holdings as of January 1, 1924, on conversion being at the rate of 100 of the new 4½s for £100 of War 5s. The total nominal amount of War 5s to be converted is £200,000,000 of the Bank of England issue, including stock on books of the Bank of Ireland.

The half-year's interest due June 1 on the War 5s will be paid in respect to converted holdings. Principal and interest of the new loan will be a charge on British consolidated funds and interest will be exempt from the corporation profit tax. Application lists will be closed on or before April 26, the date on which the War 5s are declared ex-dividend.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY INCOME

MONTREAL, April 2—Returns of the Canadian National Railways for 1923 show that on the Grand Trunk lines in the United States net operating revenue increased from \$3,471,182 to \$3,791,808. Canadian lines contributed net of \$11,656,462, compared with a deficit of \$2,510,632 in 1922. Comparative earnings of four groups of the government system are as follows:

	1923	1922
Gross Revenues	\$216,575,175	\$208,062,844
Can. lines	216,575,175	208,062,844
U.S. lines	216,575,175	208,062,844
G. T. West. lines	216,575,175	208,062,844
N. E. lines	216,575,175	208,062,844
Total	216,575,175	208,062,844

	1923	1922
Can. lines	\$11,656,462	\$2,510,632
U.S. lines	11,656,462	2,510,632
G. T. West. lines	11,656,462	2,510,632
N. E. lines	11,656,462	2,510,632
Total	11,656,462	2,510,632

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## TOTAL OF SHIPS IN CONSTRUCTION SLIGHTLY HIGHER

According to Lloyd's Register, the statistics of merchant vessels in construction throughout the world on Dec. 31, 1923, was 759, with a total tonnage of 2,444,000 tons, as compared with 687, with a tonnage of 2,377,000, at the end of the preceding quarter. These statistics comprise steam, motor and sail vessels of at least 100 tons.

The greater part of these vessels were under construction in British and Irish yards, namely 360 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,395,000 tons. Germany came next with 92 vessels, with a tonnage of 324,000 tons; then Japan with 35 vessels, having a tonnage just under 130,000 tons, and Holland with 45 vessels, having a tonnage of just under 113,000 tons. The United States yards were constructing 25 vessels, with a tonnage of 91,000 tons.

## NEW ZEALAND DEBT CHEERFULLY BORNE

National Liabilities Now Amount  
to £220,000,000, but Industries and Trade Flourish

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 4—(Special Correspondence)—New Zealanders are an optimistic people, prone to be a little lavish in their public and private expenditure, not too careful for the future, and sometimes thoughtless of the obligations they are passing on to posterity.

During the Great War their intense patriotism was expressed by generous contributions in men and money to their mother country, which have involved them in a large expenditure upon pensions and repatriation and increased the national debt to a sum bordering on £220,000,000. Such an amount may seem small, even insignificant, to American eyes, but to a country with a population still short of 1,500,000 it is a formidable burden.

All this is not to say that New Zealand is in an embarrassed financial position. On the contrary, its primary and secondary industries, production and manufacturing, trade and commerce, are more flourishing and buoyant than they have been at any other time since the outbreak of the war.

Wool is at record prices, which seem likely to be maintained for several years; dairy produce is giving excellent returns; lamb is in strong demand and mutton is saleable at a fair price.

This year, partly owing to the unfavorable weather, the wheat crop will not reach 5,000,000 bushels, and 3,000,000 bushels will have to be imported to satisfy the requirements of consumers. To meet this exigency the Government has placed an embargo upon the importation of wheat and allowed the farmers and millers between them to settle the minimum price at 5s. 6d. per bushel. Of course it will be necessary later on to cover the shortage of 3,000,000 bushels by importations, but the Minister of Agriculture has not yet disclosed how this is to be done.

In the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning the Prime Minister stated that he had made arrangements for the renewal of the loan maturing in 1924, although it was not prepared to state the rate of interest to which he was committed, but he was well satisfied with the terms and he thought the public would be satisfied. Loans falling due in the financial year 1923-24, he said, amounted to £9,648,865 (£1,747,200 in London and £7,901,665 in New Zealand); in 1924-25, £11,623,097 (£336,000 in London and £11,287,097 in New Zealand); and in 1925-26, £15,695,352 (all in New Zealand). For the three years following the 1925-26 financial year, maturing loans amount to only £14,781,356, but during the next year loans totaling £32,143,098 will fall due, of which £30,094,528 are due in London. The aggregate of the loans falling due to the end of the 1929-30 financial year is £33,791,767.

## HOUSE SHORTAGE BEING OVERCOME

New Zealand Lends Railway  
Men Money for Building

AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 1—Like other countries, New Zealand is suffering from a shortage of houses. The Government, besides building a few houses for the public, has lent much money on easy terms for building. It has also planned a noteworthy scheme for providing men in the railways with houses, which are all owned and operated by the state—with a good class of homes at rents within their reach. A large house-making factory, equipped with the latest machinery, was erected at Frankton, in the Waikato district, and there two houses are now being turned out every three days.

Particulars of this valuable experiment are furnished by the Wellington correspondent of the New Zealand Herald. The houses, which will be built on quarter-acre sections, will contain five rooms, with bath room, outbuildings, electric light, and drainage, and the cost will be £700. The rent will be one day's pay per week; that is to say an employee getting 14s. 6d. a day will pay 14s. 6d. per week in rent, and a man getting £1 per day will pay £1 in rent.

The Government, however, is going farther than this. It is organizing settlements of railway workers on town-planning lines. Blocks of land are being subdivided for housing, the roads are being planted with trees, and recreation grounds are being provided. Whereas now the homes provided for these workers are beside the railway and are subjected to the annoyances of smoke and noise, the new homes are to be some distance away, and pains will be taken to make the surroundings pleasant.

Already the men in the settlement at Frankton, an important junction, have in their own spare time, with help from the government, laid out a bowling green, three tennis courts, and a croquet lawn. It is intended to have many of these settlements dotted over the country in the smaller centers. In this respect the state is setting private enterprise an example.

## GOOD TRADE GAIN BY INDIA IN 1923

Values Exceeded Only by 1920  
Total—Volume 30 Per Cent  
Under Pre-War Average

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—India's trade figures for the year 1923 have just been published. In one sense they are so favorable, and exchange still stands so high, that it is difficult to account for the gloom which hangs over the trade of the country, despite some slight lightening during the last few months.

In 1923, India's total exchange in merchandise was valued at 5,630,000,000 rupees, a total only exceeded in 1920, when the total value attained was 6,150,000,000 rupees. These high values may be compared with the pre-war total of 4,440,000,000 rupees, which was attained during 1913-14.

The figures of incoming and outgoing tonnage seem to support the same appearance of revival and prosperity. During 1913-14 entries of foreign shipping totaled 6,750,000 tons. Clearances with cargoes totaled 8,250,000 tons in 1913-14, and 7,750,000 tons in 1923.

Bank balances with the same tale. In Calcutta the post-war figures are nearly treble those of a decade back, while those of Bombay are quadrupled. All observation, however, tends to prove that India's trade is recovering her pre-war prosperity. The prosperity indicated in the trade figures given above must be heavily discounted on account of higher prices and the diminished purchasing power of money. For some 18 months wholesale prices have hovered round about 80 per cent above those of 1914. Thus to equal pre-war figures, presuming the present wholesale prices stand for some time to come, it would be necessary for the value of goods imported and exported by India to reach 7,920,000,000 rupees instead of, as actually, 5,630,000,000 rupees.

A deficiency of some 30 per cent has to be repaired before India recovers her pre-war standards of importation and exportation, when expressed in volume as contrasted with price. Normally India's exports exceed her imports.

Last year India's exports exceeded her imports by the huge sum of 1,140,000,000 rupees compared with an excess value of 380,000,000 rupees during 1913-14, and an excess during 1920-21 of 800,000,000 rupees. These violent fluctuations are indicative of the oscillation and strain to which India's commerce have been subjected during the last 10 years.

While India's export trade for 1923 recovered to within 20 per cent of her pre-war total her import trade is still 33 per cent short of the pre-war standard and in volume. In other words India's purchasing power, as expressed in her demand for goods, lags considerably behind that of her customers, despite the fact that India sustained a great increase of wealth during the war while the world in general sustained heavy losses and diminished purchasing power.

## ST. PAUL BONDS REFLECT BETTER EARNING RESULTS

The strength of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bonds has featured the listed bond market recently. Gains of one to six points were spread throughout the several prominent issues.

The convertible 4½ of 1923 was the strongest issue, and advanced more than six points. These bonds sold up to new highs for the year, and at current prices show a marked recovery from the extreme lows made late in December, when confidence in northwestern railroad securities was so badly shaken by the reduction of the dividend on Chicago & Northwestern common stock. At that time several of these issues fell back to new lows for a generation.

The 4½ of 1923 and the 4½ of 1925 have made the greatest improvement, with recoveries of 19 and 26½ points, respectively. Proportionate gains have been made in the other issues.

The present strength is based on the road's current earnings showing. February gross was some \$600,000, or 4.7 per cent better than the corresponding month a year ago.

Net operating income was \$773,265 more than February, 1923, a gain of 130 per cent. This shows that St. Paul is headed in the right direction, and indicates that refunding operations which the company must face early next year will prove less difficult than seemed likely a few months ago.

## ATL



14  
SOME STRENGTH  
DEVELOPED BY  
STOCK MARKET

Railroad and Industrial Issues  
Share Prominently in the  
Advance

Stock prices forged ahead at the opening of today's New York stock market. A variety of industrial shares shared the advance, although changes were mostly fractional.

Nash Motors, with a gain of 3 1/2 points, led the motor group into higher ground. Oil, copper and chemical issues were in demand.

The market's brighter tone was further enhanced in the early dealings by brisk buying of a number of industrial leaders, which carried General Electric, Baldwin and Studebaker up 1 to 2 points.

Copper shares were helped by reports that Germany was preparing to enter the market for the red metal.

Demand for the red metal, however, was not strong. American railroad issues widened, carrying St. Paul preferred up 1/2 to a new high for the year at 30 and bringing about substantial advances in the Erie, the Atlantic Coast Line and Missouri Pacific.

Gulf States Steel, Houston Oil and the U. S. Industrial Alcohol moved up more than a point.

Foreign exchanges opened higher.

Heavier Short Covering

Numerous issues which had been subjected to heavy selling pressure recently were short covering increased. American Agricultural Chemical preferred, Virginia-Carolina preferred, International, International Paper, Oils, Elevator and American Smelting advanced 1 to 2 points.

American Can moved up more than a point into new high territory for the movement above 106. General Electric extended its early gain to more than a point.

Erie preferred, with St. Paul, for leadership of the rails, with a jump of 1 point. A 6-point advance in Fisher body enhanced trading in the motor section.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Prices having demonstrated their ability to rise, testifying to the apparent liquidation of the list and the inability of the bear to buy, buying became more confident as the session progressed. Virtually all divisions of the list showed strength, advances of 1 to 2 points being made by about four-fifths of the leading shares by early afternoon.

Bond Prices Irregular

With trading activity continuing light and restricted to some extent by the holiday, bond prices drifted irregularly. Today's early dealings, chiefly speculative interest attracted, showed a general upward movement in Erie railroad issues, which, responding to an advance in the company's stock, vied with St. Paul in the early morning.

French governmental and municipal issues improved in tone, the Republic mounting about a point to 99.75, steadiness developed in several individual issues, including Illinois Steel, U. S. Western Pacific and Pierce, the latter being influenced by the company's plan for financial readjustment.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Herald-Tribune says the financial district heard of a banking group is preparing to offer an issue of \$20,000,000 Northern States Power Company.

New York Central increased its holdings in "Big Four" stock by \$200,000, giving it ownership of more than 90 per cent of the outstanding stock.

Canada produced 10,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$37,000 in 1923. The average price was 37 cents per pound.

Secretary of War Wrenn in a report to the Senate says the United States sold to the Government of Mexico 10,000 arms and ammunition valued at \$1,350,000.

Avery company of Peoria, Ill., manufacturer of farm implements, files a voluntary petition for reorganization with liabilities of \$6,011,296 and assets of \$5,058,080.

Thomas F. Murray, formerly with E. A. Watson & Co., now with E. A. Watson & Co., will continue to operate in high-grade bank stocks and unlisted securities.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates \$1,250,000,000 American capital is being raised in Cuba in addition to which investors in the United States hold about \$110,000,000 of Cuban government bonds.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents on its common stock.

The plan for the purchase of Wisconsin Central by the United States is expected to be completed by the end of the month.

Times financial section reports that the United States has deposited \$200,000,000 in the Treasury.

Jerome Tamm, U. S. district judge, has been elected to the office of chief justice of the New York State court.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has joined the Finance Commission in attacking the proposed plan for a new city hall.

Tracy, who has been in the city for some time, is expected to be elected to the office of chief justice of the New York State court.

Reports of 127 miles to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ended March 22 show 100,667,616 feet of lumber shipped.

Production is 13 per cent above normal, new business 7 per cent above normal.

George T. Brown and Mahlon C. Schwartz, doing business under the firm name of George T. Brown & Co., New York, are restraining them from further sale of stocks and bonds in New York State.

alleged the company misrepresented the value of certain stocks and induced purchasers to buy them for offering to repurchase at a price considerably above the original selling price.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1924

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Adams Ex.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 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## COMMODITY PRICE DECLINE AFFECTS GENERAL BUSINESS

Large Number of Essentials Are  
Selling Well Below 1923  
High Mark

The decline in commodity prices has operated perhaps as powerfully as the investigations in Washington to unsettle general business. A review of commodity prices shows that the majority of essentials are now quoted below their 1923 highs, while some have declined drastically.

Incidentally, the figures explain, in a large measure, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in certain industries, typical of which are the coal, leather, copper, and silk businesses.

On Kansas No. 1 silk an extreme high of \$12 a pound was reached at the time of the Japanese earthquakes, so that current quotations around \$8.35 a pound represent an extreme decline of 47 per cent.

The price of \$9.50 a pound reached in April, 1923, is perhaps a more representative figure. On the latter basis the decline amounts to 35.1 per cent, making it easy to picture the effect on a silk company's inventories, and explaining the recent market weakness of silk securities.

The table below portrays the decline in the more important commodities from the high points of 1923:

Commodity	Current	1923 High	% Decline
No. 2 wheat, N.Y. wharf	1.18	1.25	5.6
No. 2 hard wheat, N.Y. wharf	1.18	1.25	5.6
Spot cotton, N.Y. lb.	.28	.30	6.7
Copper, lb.	1.85	1.95	5.1
Pig iron, No. 2	24.50	26.00	5.8
Lat. gum, N.Y. lb.	1.10	1.15	4.3
Antarctic coal, N.Y. lb.	5.25	5.50	4.5
Butter, N.Y. lb.	1.10	1.15	4.3
River, Boston, ton	5.75	6.00	4.2
Newport, lb.	.07	.08	12.5
Wool, 100 lb. unwashed	27.00	28.00	3.6
Silk, Kan. No. 1 lb	8.35	12.00	30.4
Can. oak, N.Y. lb.	.45	.50	10.0
Leather, N.Y. lb.	1.10	1.20	8.3
Sugar, raw, lb.	.06	.07	14.3
Raw, smoked, lb.	.10	.11	9.1
Mid-cont. bl.	1.85	2.00	7.5

## PRESIDENT STOREY OF ATCHISON SAYS WEST OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK, April 2.—President Storey of Atchison who returned from an inspection trip to the Pacific Coast said: "On the Pacific Coast everyone is optimistic but there is some feeling of apprehension in certain directions due possibly to lack of rainfall. San Francisco is optimistic and business conditions seem good, but of course, if the central part of the State does not do well it will have its effect upon San Francisco."

"Conditions in New Mexico are not very good. Banks have been failing largely due to the cattle slump. Arizona is about the same. So far as the future in New Mexico is concerned prospects are good but there seems to be a dearth of money to put into crops."

"The farmer is really in somewhat better position than he has been but I do not know that he realizes it."

"Throughout the rest of the west traversed by Atchison there have been ample rains."

"The falling off in Atchison's traffic in the last couple of weeks has been due to severe weather conditions."

"Atchison is in pretty good shape. I know nothing that would indicate any lowering of its standard. The men seem in good spirit and we are sailing along about as usual."

## DIVIDENDS

Hercules Powder declared the regular dividend of 15 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record May 1.

Glucose declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

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## VIRGINIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS HOLD UP WELL IN FEBRUARY

With a distinct revival of the coal business on its lines in February, the Virginian Railway Company showed the best operating results in months. Gross revenues of \$1,726,535 were the best since last October and surplus after charges of \$343,618 was above any month since September. Both items exceeded those for February, 1923.

For the first two months gross of \$2,548,841 compared with \$3,120,147 last year and surplus after charges of \$530,680 with \$551,500 a year ago. Maintenance expense has been about \$148,000 less, making the operating ratio of 61.45 per cent, much less than the 67.02 per cent in 1923.

Coal business has not been quite so good in March as in February. In the first 25 days of loadings were 9271, compared with 10,067 in February and 11,762 in March last year. For the same period loadings at Sewall's Point were 32,533 tons, compared with 42,871 a year ago and 53,254 in February.

## STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA EARNINGS

Net of \$4.68 a Share Compares  
With \$5.60 in 1922—Has  
Big Working Capital

While the 1923 profits of Standard Oil Company of Indiana were about \$3,000,000 less than in 1922, the earnings statement for last year is to be considered quite satisfactory considering the wide fluctuations in refined oil prices, particularly in its territory.

The company reported net earnings of \$4,538,499, equal to \$4.68 a share on 978,535 shares of \$5 par, compared with \$5.60 a share in the previous year. Dividend of \$2.10 a share was paid, leaving \$2,538,499, or \$2.59 a share, in retained earnings. The net result was a 1923 balance to surplus of \$19,431,460, about \$12,500,000 less than in 1922.

The relatively good showing was due not a little to the fact that while Indiana had a "spotty" market for refined products in the spring and early summer, 1923, the decline in gasoline prices started as early as April 29 and continued almost the rest of 1923. Indiana did not raise its price, following the big August cut, until the last few days of the year.

In the east, because of the influx of cheap California crude with high gasoline content, the decline in gasoline prices started as early as April 29 and continued almost the rest of 1923. Indiana did not raise its price, following the big August cut, until the last few days of the year.

Strong Financial Position  
Considering the tremendous domestic gasoline consumption last year—6,885,000,000 gallons compared with 5,366,000,000 in 1922—Indiana's 1923 gasoline consumption was a record.

General credit with selling of some things less than 20 per cent of the gasoline marketed in the United States, Indiana's domestic gasoline sales last year must have exceeded 1,000,000,000 gallons. In addition, it sells under contract close to 100,000,000 gallons a year for export.

The balance sheet at the end of 1923 shows a stable condition, with current liabilities of \$19,843,122, all in accounts payable. Against this it had receivables of \$15,121,124, inventories of \$46,241,822 and \$14,230,877 in cash. These totals aggregated about \$74,000,000 of quick assets, more than 3 1/2 times current liabilities.

Some additional quick assets may exist in \$12,719,667 of "securities and investments." However, this item is segregated to show how much represents fixed assets like stock ownership in Midwest Refining, Sinclair Pipe Line and Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company.

The plant account is shown at \$36,605,845, compared with \$33,135,690 at the end of 1922. This gain, plus about \$5,000,000 to depreciation, indicates expenditures of \$34,000,000 on refineries and other equipment last year. This, of course, does not include any additional investment in subsidiary properties.

Big Capital Increase  
Total assets of \$338,234,613, contrasted with those of \$231,064,648 at the end of 1922, show an increase of \$107,169,965, or the \$237,431,658 assets at the end of 1920. This change, briefly, has come about by an expansion of \$39,000,000 in investments largely in subsidiaries, \$30,000,000 in plant account and \$10,000,000 in cash, with a drop of \$26,000,000 in inventories.

Capitalization has more than kept pace with expansion in assets, and the present issue of \$25,000,000 of 6 per cent \$133,700,000 greater than the \$58,038,312 stock outstanding at the end of 1920. Consequently, the total surplus of \$27,400,000 at the end of 1923 is \$28,400,000 less than the \$115,800,000 surplus at the end of 1920. The decrease in surplus item approximates the amount by which capital expansion exceeded asset gain.

The expansion in share capital is in line with the policy of enlarging capital to making it more commensurate with the increasing production, with procedures being to obtain a larger public interest in the stock.

This enlargement in issued shares has been accomplished by a 100 per cent stock dividend in 1921 and a 150 per cent stock dividend and par of the stock reduced to \$25 in 1920. At the end of 1919 Indiana had \$30,000,000 of \$100 par issued.

YOUNGSTOWN VALLEY ACTIVITIES  
YOUNGSTOWN, April 2.—Youngstown Sheet & Tube is operating 12 of 24 open-hearth furnaces. Of 17 pipe furnaces in the valley, 16 are active. Trumbull Steel expects a March input production of well above 50,000 tons to establish a new record, the previous monthly high being 49,000 tons. The Carnegie Steel Company has placed employees in the safety department on an eight-day basis.

NARRAGANSETT ELEC. LIGHTING  
PROVIDENCE, April 2.—(Special.)—Edwin A. Barrows, president of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, announcing to stockholders a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, the 16th dividend payment in an uninterrupted period of 37 1/2 years, states that the \$3,364,000 new stock has been entirely subscribed, seventy per cent of the stock issue was purchased by stockholders. The remainder of the purchase added \$4,000,000 common outstanding to the company, making a total of \$1,000,000.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD  
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net profits of \$412,175, equal to \$5.48 a share on the combined \$1,500,000 preferred and \$3,000,000 common outside share of \$1,435,450. This is equivalent to 78 cents a share on the \$450,000 shares, compared with a profit of \$2,400,000 in 1922.

CALUMET & ARIZONA  
The report of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows a net profit of \$502,550, after depreciation and depletion charges of \$1,435,450. This is equivalent to 78 cents a share on the \$450,000 shares, compared with a profit of \$2,400,000 in 1922.

TEXAS CO. ADVANCES CRUDE  
NEW YORK, April 2.—Texas Company has met the advance of 25 cents a barrel for Texas crude oil by Humble Oil & Refining Company.

NEW YORK STOCK  
EXCHANGE SALES  
LOW FOR MONTH  
NEW YORK, April 2.—Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during March totaled 19,250,000 shares, a decrease of 7,490,500 shares, compared with a year ago and with 4,454,000 shares in 1922.

During the month there were four days with sales more than 1,000,000 shares, compared with 16 days last year and eight days in 1922. The heaviest five-hour session was 1,160,000 shares and the smallest 495,000 shares. The heaviest two-hour day was 500,200 shares and the smallest 358,000 shares.

The record March trading was 3,347,181 shares, made in 1907, and the smallest 5,025,947 shares in 1897. The largest five-hour session was 2,215,574 shares, made March 14, 1907, and the smallest 69,800, March 10, 1904. The heaviest two-hour session was 903,727 shares, March 16, 1907, and the smallest 54,262 shares, March 4, 1911.

The record for five-hour day with sales over 1,000,000 shares was in 1905, when there were 17 million-share days.

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR RAILROADS

Cheaper Fuel and Curtailment  
of Expenses Cause of  
Optimism

That the short month of February should have made up almost all of January's loss in gross earnings and that it should have increased the operating income account by three times the January loss in that item, has put a different face upon the railroad outlook for the year.

One month does not make the year, whether it is January or February, and March returns will not keep up the pace set in February, but the figures so far available show what solid reasons leading executives had for saying at the close of 1923 that 10 per cent less traffic this year would not necessarily reduce the operating income.

In January railroad gross declined \$34,000,000, or 7 per cent from that for the corresponding month of 1923. In February gross gained about \$25,000,000, or a little more than 7 per cent. February net will probably be about \$70,000,000, a gain of roughly \$31,000,000, this comparing with a decrease in net of only \$10,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1923.

Thus for the two months net of \$121,000,000 compares with \$100,000,000 in round numbers. With gross slightly behind last year for the two months, net is 20 per cent ahead. This year expenses, taxes and operating rents took \$7.3 per cent of revenues, compared with \$9.5 per cent last year.

Operating Expenses  
Many railroads did not really begin to clean up bad order equipment last year until March, when they began their maintenance outlay steadily for months, because they had the revenues and needed every possible aid in handling the record traffic.

With the same or even somewhat greater traffic this year, operating expenses will be materially less than last year. Train crew wages are higher, but fuel is cheaper, and better engines are being used to reduce equipment maintenance. This year expenses, taxes and operating rents took \$7.3 per cent of revenues, compared with \$9.5 per cent last year.

Given the same gross revenues as last year, the railroads will almost certainly come out better this year; with 10 per cent less freight revenues they may be expected to show about the same net and still keep the properties in about as good condition as at the first of the year. Some railroads are planning to reduce equipment maintenance as much as 15 per cent, but these are the exceptional cases.

A general 10 per cent reduction in "much as may be looked for, and this would mean a reduction of \$147,000,000. Little change will be made in maintenance-of-way expenditures unless traffic goes sharply. Transportation expenses were increased \$30,000,000, \$40,000,000 higher wages to engine crews and train men, but as much or more will probably be saved on fuel.

Efficiency Improving  
Last year the transportation ratio was reduced 36.3 per cent from 35.7 per cent in 1922, and increase of operating efficiency is still going on. Taxes increased \$31,000,000 last year, or at the rate of \$2,500,000 a month, but in January the increase was only \$750,000.

It may be hazardous to say of the same volume of traffic, and with no serious alteration of the rate structure, the carriers could expect to add between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 to net operating income. The smaller gain would bring net operating income to \$1,137,000,000, the equivalent of 5.50 per cent per property valuation of \$20,325,000,000.

This valuation is the equivalent of the Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of Class I roads as of Dec. 31, 1919, plus aggregated about \$1,157,000,000 of the succeeding four years. In 1923, Class I railroads earned \$977,000,000 net operating income, representing 5.10 per cent on a property valuation of \$19,175,000,000.

## HIGHER EARNINGS BY KANSAS CITY BY SOUTHERN IN 1923

NEW YORK, April 2.—The report of the Kansas City Southern Railway including Texarkana & Fort Smith, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net income of \$2,773,433 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after preferred dividend, to \$5.45 a share earned on the \$29,959,000 common stock. This includes net credit of \$1,015,801 received from the United States Railroad Administration in payment of the company's federal claim of \$1,157,000 of this item shows net income of \$1,632, or \$3.06 a share on the common stock. In 1922 net income was \$1,538, or \$2.80 equal to \$2.48 a share on the common. The income account for 1923 compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Op. rev.	\$22,485,099	\$20,361,179
Op. exp.	15,708,811	15,088,489
Taxes, etc.	1,446,318	1,446,318
Op. inc.	4,330,070	3,826,372
Dep. & amort.	1,312,174	1,312,174
Int. & div.	1,446,318	1,446,318
Int. etc.	2,868,811	2,761,704
Net inc.	2,773,433	1,636,530
Preferred div.	140,000	140,000
Surplus	1,933,433	746,530

\*Includes \$259,369 reserve for federal taxes occasioned by the settlement with the Railroad Administration, which item is subject to adjustment.

The federal control claim of the company and subsidiary concerned was liquidated Nov. 14, 1923, by an agreement with the United States Railroad Administration upon the sum of \$1,500,000 due and thereupon paid by the directors. Included in the settlement were accounts of the reporting companies were thereby affected as follows:

Non-operating income—income from the lease of road—\$890,511; deductions from gross income—interest on unfunded debt credit—\$125,290; total credit \$1,015,801.

GLIDDEN BUSINESS IMPROVES  
Gross business of Glidden Company for the four months ended Feb. 29, was \$7,072, an increase of \$12,670 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Sales were approximately \$100,000 in excess of February, 1923. March returns are expected to show an improvement over the corresponding month of 1923, when sales were \$2,650,114 and net income was \$160,394.

MIXING PROPERTY BOUGHT  
JOPLIN, Mo., April 2.—The Joplin Mining & Smelting Company, a district in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma territory has been purchased by the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, a subsidiary, for \$1,500,000. Four hundred acres of virgin land and several large production mines are included in the transaction. Included in the selling interest are C. B. Lihme, Chicago, and E. H. Wolff, New York.

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Daily average trading last month was 740,497 shares, compared with 1,028,496 shares last year and \$96,466 shares in 1921.

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INDOOR SINGLES  
NEAR SEMIFINALSKarl Behr and Dean Mathey to  
Make First Appearance in  
Double Tennis Play Today

NEW YORK, April 2.—Singles and doubles matches will be played today in the indoor tennis championship tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Double play was the chief order of the day yesterday, with only three matches in the singles, to bring those behind in the draw up to the line of the others. Mathey and Behr, who changed partners to play with Karl Behr and Dean Mathey, were defeated by a default, and will meet R. L. and F. C. Rogers today.

In the singles yesterday F. T. Hunter played two matches, winning both with ease in straight sets. First, Hunter defeated Dr. N. A. Cretin, 4-3, 6-2, without attempting any hard play, using his hard service only occasionally, and making little use of his forehand drive. Then he disposed of J. P. Nikow, another local player, with even greater ease, 2-1, which brought him to the round before the semifinals.

The other singles match was won by F. T. Hunter, the Columbia University player, from J. N. Miller, a junior from the Brooklyn Indoor Tennis Club. Hunter played much better, but the experience of Anderson gave him a great advantage. The score was 6-1, 6-0.

Anderson eased off considerably in the second round, in which he met the favorite who played advanced with ease in the doubles, in which the first round was completed, with the exception of one match, Anderson and J. N. Miller, who had a bye, as did George King and G. C. Shair, at the other end of the draw, while Karl Behr and Dean Mathey will make their first appearance this afternoon, against F. H. Creamer and C. L. Elliott.

Hunter and Vincent Richards, the present titleholders, won over G. C. Shair and E. F. McLaughlin, with no trouble at all, though they played very nervously in their first round match.

The scores were 6-0, 6-1, the only game for the losers coming at the start of the second set. The summary:

INDOOR TENNIS—SINGLES  
First Round

F. T. Hunter defeated Dr. N. A. Cretin, 4-3, 6-2.

Fourth Round

F. T. Hunter defeated J. P. Nikow, 2-1, 6-0.

Anderson defeated J. N. Miller, 6-1, 6-0.

DOUBLES—First Round

Dampan and M. T. Kramer defeated Dr. Rosenbaum and partner, by default.

P. C. Cunningham and Merritt Cutler defeated G. W. Saunders and I. A. Powell, 6-1, 6-0.

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MARKED INCREASE IN CREWS  
IS NOTED AT TECHNOLOGYThree Varsity, Three 150-Pound, Two Freshmen, One  
Midget and One Ineligible Eight Organized

Despite the unfavorable weather which is keeping the Charles River much too rough for satisfactory rowing conditions, Coach William Haines has, nevertheless, organized 10 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews on the water and had nearly 100 additional candidates taking the preliminary work on machines. Three varsity eight, three 150-pound crews, two freshmen, one midget, and one ineligible crew have been regularly organized, with places definitely assigned to the season and Coach Haines is making certain that the requirement is being met. Only three years at Technology as a varsity sport, the outlook for the season and Coach Haines is making certain that the requirement is being met.

With a schedule including the United States Naval Academy, Syracuse, Cornell and possibly Harvard, the Engineering varsity needs a strenuous practice period previous to the opening of the season and Coach Haines is making certain that the requirement is being met. Only three years at Technology as a varsity sport, the outlook for the season and Coach Haines is making certain that the requirement is being met.

The varsity crew, which was organized last year, was made up of several veterans of the 1923 shell, but was replaced by the new crew, which was made up of several veterans of the 1923 shell, but was replaced by the new crew, which was made up of several veterans of the 1923 shell.

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WATER POLO FINAL  
SET FOR TONIGHTIllinois A. C. Title Defenders  
Meet Olympic Club—New  
Free Style Record

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Victors in the first round yesterday, the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, title defenders, and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, met tonight in the final game for the water polo championship of the United States. The game was held at the University of Illinois, and the Illinois team was victorious, winning 10-0.

Leadership in point scoring was taken by William Bachrach, A. C. team, who scored 10 goals. The Illinois team was victorious, winning 10-0. The game was held at the University of Illinois, and the Illinois team was victorious, winning 10-0.

Record breaking in swimming races is expected to gain impetus tonight when the national titles in the 100-yard free style, the 220-yard breast stroke and the 150-yard back stroke are to be decided in the 60-foot pool. John Weismuller, who won the 100-yard free style in the 220-yard breast stroke, is expected to set a new championship record of 2m. 14.4-5s.

The 220-yard breast stroke, in which he defeated R. E. Howell '27, of Northwestern University, is expected to clip his own world's record defending the crown in the century crawl.

R. D. Skelton or J. L. Farley, stars of the A. C., are expected to lower the 100-yard breast stroke record. Skelton defends the title against one of the greatest swimmers ever listed, H. H. Kryer, of the A. C., who yesterday won the first 100-yard breast stroke, and then ran the 150-yard back stroke, as Weismuller is held out of the event to play water polo.

Weismuller, holder of more than 50 world's record swimming records, yesterday revealed himself as a brilliant polo player. Swimming at center forward for the Tri-Color team against H. H. Kryer, he captured the ball at the start of every rally by his speed. Passing to Oliver Horn, the center back, Weismuller made sure of his team's control of the ball and then ran the 150-yard back stroke, as Weismuller is held out of the event to play water polo.

The score at the half was 6 to 0. Chicago Athletic Association guarded the star Olympic Club team closely all the way, but the Pacific Coast seven won by a count of 7 to 6. Arthur Austin, right forward, was the Olympic Club's shooting goal, while H. H. Kryer, top, scored an equal number for the C. A. A.

In defeating Howell in the 220-yard free style, Weismuller eased up the mile, and the 100-yard breast stroke might have broken his world's record of 2m. 14.4-5s. for the event. In winning the medley race, Kruger set the first championship record of 5m. 52s., defeating the Olympic Club's Harold Florence, A. C., by 15 yards. Harold Florence of the Boys' Club, New York, who finished third, led during the first event, the 100-yard breast stroke, but Kruger set the lead in the backstroke, and increased it in the free style. Ferdinand Bruch of Hollywood, Fla., was disqualified for starting the backstroke in a free style position.

With a total of 134.6 points, A. C. White of Stanford University won the national long springboard diving title against probably the finest alignment of divers in the country. The competition was close, L. E. Kuehn of the Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, Olympic champion, winning second on 130.3 points.

David F. H. and his teammate, won third on 127.1 points. Leonard Fraser of the Ambassador Swimming Club, Los Angeles, title defender, was sixth. Clarence Plankton, Olympic Club, defeated the Olympic Club's Harold Florence, A. C., by 15 yards. Harold Florence of the Boys' Club, New York, who finished third, led during the first event, the 100-yard breast stroke, but Kruger set the lead in the backstroke, and increased it in the free style. Ferdinand Bruch of Hollywood, Fla., was disqualified for starting the backstroke in a free style position.

The question of senior or junior management of the national team is being considered by the committee headed by Captain Henry of the varsity crew and it recommended that the junior management be established in place of the senior. While this is a very radical change, the committee was of the opinion that the senior management would have more time to study for divisionals, and would also have an opportunity to direct more attention to the 100-yard free style, 1m. 43-5s., took three seconds too long after two false starts. The summary:

220-Yard Free Style—Won by John Weismuller, second: R. E. Howell, Northwestern, third: Adam Smith, Erie, Pa. New National A. A. U. championship record.

100-Yard Breast—Won by H. H. Kruger, A. C., 2m. 14.4-5s. Second: Harold Florence, Boys' Club, 2m. 29-5s. Third: Ferdinand Bruch, Hollywood, Fla., disqualified for starting the backstroke in free style position. Time—2m. 14.4-5s.

Low Springboard Diving—Won by A. C. White, Stanford University, 134.6 points. Second: L. E. Kuehn, Multnomah A. C., 130.3 points. Third: David F. H., Ambassador Swimming Club, 127.1 points. Fourth: Leonard Fraser, Ambassador Swimming Club, 127.1 points. Fifth: Clarence Plankton, Olympic Club, 127.1 points. Sixth: Harold Florence, Boys' Club, 127.1 points.

The athletic committee is







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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Coterie and the Public

There is an interesting story of Balzac, called "The Unknown Masterpiece,"—really a parable of art or of the artist—which may be interpreted in several ways, but which may be applied with some aptness to the work of several English authors. It tells about a great artist who planned a painting which should be his masterpiece; how he worked on it for many years, retouching and altering it, never satisfied with the result, until at last it was finished to his satisfaction; and how he then exhibited it, only to find that to every one else it seemed only a meaningless daub.

One might suppose that the lesson of the story is that the profoundest meaning cannot be expressed, or that first thoughts are best, or that too much "technique" is liable to work detriment to the idea; but if we apply it, not to single works of art, but to the life-work of the artist, it denotes something else. All good parables are thus capable of several interpretations. Balzac's story suggests to me the truth that if an artist becomes too much absorbed in theory, thinks too little of his audience, withdraws too much into himself, his work may end by having no significance to people in general. It becomes the art of a coterie or cult, and from such a limited circle it is not a long step to the appreciation of one person—the artist himself, as in Balzac's story.

Mr. A. R. Orage has put the idea very clearly: "Neglect means nothing very much; success is a matter of time for everything that is really classic. On the other hand, deliberately to incur neglect by writing for the few involves the further risk of more and more deserving it. Who ever makes a boast of writing for a coterie sooner or later finds himself writing for a coterie of a coterie, and at last for himself alone." And he goes on to deplore the present tendency of some very able writers to cultivate cleverness. . . . And who are they gaining while losing? . . . The fact is that the writers are getting too clever even for a coterie, and will soon be read only by each other, or themselves.

There is no need to name the writers to whom Mr. Orage refers. We can easily think, not only of writers, but of painters and musicians who, riding some artistic theory or hobby too hard, leave the mass of intelligent men and women behind. And it is not hard to think of some famous authors of an older day who have done the same thing, though perhaps not so eccentrically.

Professor Phelps has told of a man who approached him after a lecture on Browning, and spoke somewhat as follows:

"When I heard you lecture on Browning, last year, Mr. Phelps, I was so much interested that I went right home and tried to read him, but I

couldn't make head or tail of his poetry."

"That's too bad," replied the lecturer. "What did you read?"

"The Red Cotton Night-Cap Country," said the bewildered gentleman.

Now the mistake that this man made was, of course, in beginning to read Browning at the wrong end, in a work which many a genuine lover of Browning has not read at all, be-

## Color Scheme

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The horsechestnut trees drip color on the wet pavement—  
Gleaming pools of green gold on violet  
But they hold their pale candles skyward  
For the sun to tint;  
In their shade, the baloon man  
Waits stolidly, but his rosy balls  
Are all aquiver, straining at the  
leash.  
Elizabeth Bragard Bonta

## Horses

THE Roman Campagna, that vast undulating plain, extending some hundred miles along the coast, and forty miles inland from the sea, to the foot of the mountains, is, like most great plains, occupied in many parts by vast herds of horses, oxen and buffaloes.  
The low rolling hills, the broad grasslands, and the marshes intersected with reed-grown ditches and with thickets, afford a limitless pas-

## With Tulips

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Courage," I heard, and turned to see  
Tulips that had been given to me:  
Fifteen cups of scarlet song—  
A splendid, flaming symphony.  
"Courage," their crimson-throated cry  
Against the gray, unsmiling sky:  
Out of their yellow-centered souls  
They urge to higher goals!  
Eva M. Kinney.

## "That They All May Be One"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW words of Christ Jesus touch the human heart more appealingly than his tender petitions to God, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John's gospel. Not only did the Master, apparently foreknowing the tremendous experience through which he was to pass, pray the Father to glorify himself, but he sought divine protection for his faithful disciples, those who had been his constant companions in the wonderful years of his ministry; and also for those who should believe in him as the Messiah, sent of God. "Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are."

In this petition Christ Jesus laid bare the foundation for Christian unity, and, in fact, for the realization of the true brotherhood of man—the only foundation, be it said, upon which this exalted condition will ever be realized. Knowing perfectly that spiritual man, the only real man, is at-one with God, and, in consequence, that all are united in the common fatherhood of God, he foresaw and foretold that unity which constitutes true spiritual brotherhood.

Through a wide diversity of circumstances and what may be termed human differentiation, mankind has developed a disunity, having its basis in dissimilarity of custom, racial differences, divers occupations, religions, and ideals, which have ever tended more widely to separate. Failing to understand the true status of man in his relation to God, the Father, and to one another, mortals have accepted this seeming divergence as real, a conclusion which has kept them from the recognition of the true brotherhood which the Nazarene sought so earnestly to establish.

Is it not, then, an encouraging sign that many of the differences which have been productive of disagreement and often of dissension between the Christian denominations are being laid down, and more emphasis is being placed upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, and especially on the need for Christian living, which all may hold in common?

Christian Science is doing much in bringing about this better basis of understanding, for it is pleading a return to the primitive teachings of Christianity, to the acceptance of the words of the Master in their native significance, and to the repetition of the works which he so emphatically declared should mark the faith of the true disciple. If one lesson has been learned during the twenty centuries of Christian ministry, it is that the evangelization of humanity will not be accomplished through a division of

Christendom into scores of sects, often working at cross purposes, disclaiming the authenticity of each other's creedal doctrines and expending in internal dissension the vigor that should be utilized in the common cause of destroying evil in human thought, thereby emancipating mankind from the tyranny of erroneous beliefs. That this condition has been duly recognized, and that the effort is being made to establish a better sense of unity, is a cause for rejoicing. Christ Jesus well knew the trials and tribulations which his faithful followers would be called upon to encounter in the world; but he likewise knew that, armed in the holy cause of Christ, they would carry forward the banner of spiritual freedom and Christian unity upon which should be emblazoned the great fact of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The true basis of unity must be the recognition of God as the one Mind, and man as the reflection of that Mind, expressing all His attributes in eternal and harmonious perfection. Christ Jesus drew a never-to-be-forgotten distinction between the real, spiritual man and man's counterfeit, a mortal. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," he told Nicodemus. Could the case be more concisely and, withal, more graphically stated? Spiritual man, made in God's likeness, has never been other than of the true brotherhood, at-one with the Father, now and forever. In this spiritual brotherhood there is nothing unlike God, no divergent qualities, conflicting motives, no racial differences, but the unity, harmony, and oneness of purpose which characterize God's perfect likeness.

Is not this the only basis upon which the brotherhood of man may be established? Is not this the pattern seen "in the mount," upon which must be modeled any institution which has for its purpose the promotion of good-will, peace, and unity among all the peoples of the earth? Mrs. Eddy in Christian Science has pointed the way, the only way, because it is based upon divine, unchanging Principle, the Maker, Ruler, and preserver of man. On page 467 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy significantly says: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."



Horses on the Roman Campagna

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cause in it Browning, by carrying his tendency toward cleverness and subtlety too far, left most of his readers behind him. And doubtless not only Browning, but Meredith and Henry James and Emerson and some other authors, have lost many worthy readers from the same cause.

These authors have become what Mr. Orage calls "really classic" through other work than this—work that appeals to a larger audience than any mere coterie. The coterie often enough affords to admire most the particular work which the general public cannot tolerate at all, but it is probable that the judgment of the general public of intelligent people is the sounder. And even the general public can often be led to read the more difficult productions of such writers if they begin "at the right end." It is a mistake, for example, for the inexperienced reader to begin Meredith with, say "The Tragic Comedians," or James with "The Golden Bowl," or Browning with "Fifine at the Fair," or Emerson with "Wood-notes," or "Circles." To do so may lead only to discouragement, bewilderment, or disgust. But to begin with "Richard Feverel," and "The American," and "Men and Women," and "Representative Men," may be to become forthwith a lover.

It seems to be somehow characteristic of the English temperament in literature to make the mistake of Balzac's painter. The French very seldom do so. Henry Adams, in his "Education," deplored the English tendency to eccentricity, and certainly the obscurity of the later work of such writers as I have named may be accounted a form of eccentricity. Each in some way let a theory affect his practice with bad results, such as narrowing his audience more and more, until he was at last writing simply what the Germans call "coterie literature." But such a tendency does not, of course, always lead to obscurity. It may lead to simple unreadableness, as the philosophizing of Wordsworth and of George Eliot did. To be a bore is even worse than to be puzzling.

Professor Burton has pointed out how much better the work of Trollope has lasted than has the work of his contemporaries—Kingsley, Reade, Disraeli, and Bulwer-Lytton, and has assigned as a cause the fact that Trollope had no ulterior motives in writing, no axes to grind, no lessons to teach, no reforms to foster. He simply wished to tell a story. Neither did he have any theories of style, except to write so clearly and unpretentiously that the reader should never think of style at all. We may say the same of Jane Austen and Scott and William Dean Howells. And we may contrast them with such novelists as Meredith and James, who were so much absorbed in theories of what a novel should be and of how it should be written that their latest work almost requires a special education. It may be questioned whether too conscious an artistic aim is not always fraught with risk to an author. Is Mr. Conrad's so-called later manner, for example, a mark of an unfortunate tendency? Many readers are asking the question, which is at any rate an interesting one.

R. M. G.

## Brook Signs

At each season in turn, it makes some special appeal; but at the end of May the brook in the meadow is probably at its loveliest. Being full after the winter rains, and no longer kept to a rigid course by rocky walls, it spreads itself lavishly beyond its proper channel, distributing favours in all directions. You may not detect its ever-rippling waters, so luxuriant are the grasses, so high the moon daisies and the gleaming buttercups, so thickly strewn the crimson-purple orchises and their pale heliotrope cousins with the spotted leaves, with here and there a spike of the fragile white Butterfly Orchis; but you may read an announcement of its presence, written in clear, unmistakable lettering, if you have learnt the language of the open—for hundreds of rosy-pink petals are fluttering all over the meadow, like crowds of bright-winged butterflies; and where the Ragged Robin dances in the wind you may know for a certainty that there is a running water somewhere in the neighbourhood.

There are other signs by which you may detect the course of the stream, such as the regiments of bright green rushes, with their tufts of brown blossoms; but at a little distance these are easily lost sight of in the grasses, whereas the Ragged Robin, when it is in bloom, is like nothing else in the fields, though they be crowded with other equally beautiful blossoms. Later on the marsh mint will be in flower; its clumps of blue-mauve blooms being quite a feature of the brook's progress.

But so many flowers love this meadow, and one can't name a half of them—though I think yellows and pinks predominate; it is not so much the flowers one knows, as the flowers one does not know, that give such charm to a little-cultivated meadow that is well supplied with water; there is such a wealth of blossom, such opulence, and so many surprises; from the tiniest flowers in the rich under-carpet, to the gossamer heads of the finest grasses, it is one wide array of beauty.—Flora Klickmann, in "The Trail of the Ragged Robin."

## About Walking Sticks

Even in a collection of wooden walking sticks, what variety you may get! If you aim at notoriety, get a Jersey cabbage stick cut from one of those portentous vegetables which grow upon a stem some eight or ten feet high; from the air they look like cabbages, from below like a scene in a pantomime, and their stems, stained and varnished, give you size without weight and girth without massiveness. . . . If you want something less oppressive, there is nothing neater than the light ebony stick, with hooked or crutched handle, especially if it is inlaid with silver; your true East Indian bamboo such as Colonel Newcome carried is light and graceful, your English ash or cherry stick strong and useful; but if you are for elegance, what about that lacquered tapering cane from Central America, with its red background and spiral curves and triangles in black, yellow, and green of marvellous daintiness and accuracy?—Arthur Michael Samuel.

turage for such herds, which roam freely, visited intermittently by their keepers, who ride from place to place on their rounds of supervision. These men, known as "butleri," are among the most celebrated "horseboys" of the world, and skilled in the breaking-in of horses. They are a strong, finely-built set of men, inured to a hard life, and passing the whole day on horseback as they range over the country, oversee the welfare of their charges, and drive them from one region to another as fresh pasturage is required. They wear high boots and spurs, and carry long iron-tipped poles which serve them to drive the herds or to open gates in the fences. In winter they wear great picturesque cloaks, usually lined with green, and falling in ample folds.

Many colts are raised, and these "poledri," as they are called, are usually left to run wild all summer and winter, without shelter save such as they may find beneath the trees. The colts, which roam the Campagna for about three years before being broken, become exceedingly wild and timid, and to break them in and train them require great skill and nerve.

It is a picturesque sight to see these horses grazing quietly over the broad plains, or gathered together at some watering place or under the shadow of a group of stone-pines or near some ancient ruins, or taking sudden flight at some unexpected sound or movement, galloping away, their long manes and tails flying in the wind. Catacombs undermine and honeycomb for miles the whole Campagna; subterranean cities with an endless labyrinth of dark tunneled streets. "Long before Aeneas landed on the Latin shore," writes William Story, "cities had been founded there, and flourished and perished; generations had come and gone; masterpieces of art had been executed; and all at last had been buried in an almost indiscriminate decay." Today the grassland rolls like waves where cities long forgotten once rose proudly; the country folk drive their jingling carts to the Roman market along the roads where once there passed the chariot wheels of the Caesars and which echoed to the tramping feet of the legions of imperial Rome; poplars blaze scarlet where once the pennons of triumphant armies fluttered; goats graze around caverns and entrances to subterranean galleries where hunted Christians once took refuge; the ploughman turns up a coin bearing the image or name of Caesar, and horses and cattle graze over mounds where buried treasures still await the excavator's work.

## Madame in Her Book Shop

A dingy stairway leading off a crooked street in old Paris brought us to the gayest of book shops. Yellow and orange paper bindings of current French books framed by black shelves, with here and there flashes of a cobalt wall. A most modern bookshop. Fresh, informal and for all its burst of color a peaceful spot, peaceful like a bright flower garden. We felt sure we should like the proprietor, but he could not be found. In fact, the shop was deserted; not even a sleepy cat remained to guard the place. Books everywhere, but how

to buy one? Leave our money on that little desk in the corner and go? It seemed so absurd.

We decided to ask the neighbor upstairs—perhaps he had been left in charge. A young man in a smock answered our rap and listened to our story with sympathy. If we could just wait an hour, he suggested, then lunch time would be over and surely the proprietor would return. He escorted us down to the shop, and apologizing for not being able to take our money, departed.

Looking over the books, we discovered that they are not any ordinary collection of current literature. Not a "best seller" among them. All nations seem to have contributed to this collection. German books lean against French books. American volumes rub against Russian tomes. Books in Yiddish and books in Arabic appear beside Spanish and Greek. Running through the cosmopolitan collection is one common strain—art. Apparently to this discriminating dealer, the subject matters much and the language not at all.

At last the door opens, ringing a little bell. But it is only another customer. He is a smartly dressed young man, a bit impatient. At half past one the bell tinkles again. A modest little woman enters, looks about slightly embarrassed and murmurs an apology for keeping us waiting. Upon our assurance that we are not in a hurry, she turns to the smartly dressed young man. He has come to subscribe to her circulating library, it appears. She gives him a printed slip with rates, he subscribes, takes his volume and leaves like the businesslike young man that he is.

Madame la Proprietaire turns to us. We have evidently won favor with her because we are not hurried. As we talk with her about her unusual collection we feel ourselves growing in grace. Ah, but if she knew what poor customers we are, that we have only five francs between us for that day's purchases, what disappointment must be hers. At length, when we have taken all of her time we dare, we ask her bravely for the terms of her loan library.

Before handing us the little printed slip she goes to her desk and makes a note in a scholarly hand.

"Twenty per cent reduction for intellectuals."

We are vastly flattered until she explains: "Intellectuals are usually poor. I think prices should be adjusted to people."

We glance at each other; how could she know about the five francs? But she continues: "I do not think students should be charged as much as business people. When people devote their time to study instead of to making money, they should be helped."

Madame explains her philosophy to us. She does not make much money with her little book shop, but she does not care because she enjoys it so much. She keeps only the books she loves and consequently her customers are people she finds congenial. Why should she sacrifice all this to the amassing of a fortune?

Madame receives our five francs with dignity and enrolls us in her circulating library. As we feel our way down the dark, crooked stairway which leads to the Rue Cherche Midi we feel as if we have been knighted.

## Why We Enjoy Literature

What causes the passionate few to make such a fuss about literature? There can be only one reply. They find a keen and lasting pleasure in literature. . . . The recurrence of this pleasure naturally keeps their interest in literature very much alive. They are forever making new researches, forever practising on themselves. They learn to understand themselves; they learn to know what they want. Their taste becomes surer and surer as their experience lengthens. They do not entertain a vain, tedious, or tedious notion that it is pleasurable; and when they find it pleasurable no chill silence of the street crowds will affect their conviction that the book is good and permanent. They have faith in themselves.

What are the qualities in a book which give keen and lasting pleasure to the passionate few? This is a question so difficult that it has never yet been completely answered. The one reassuring aspect of the literary affair is that the passionate few are passionate about the same things. A continuance of interest does, in actual practice, lead ultimately to the same judgments. There is only the difference in width of interest. Some of the passionate few lack catholicity, or, rather, the whole of their interest is confined to one narrow channel; they have none left over. These men help us to realize the reputations of the narrower geniuses, such as Crashaw. But their active predilections never contradict the general verdict of the passionate few; rather they reinforce it.—Arnold Bennett, in "Literary Taste, How to Form It."

## April Truant

How can I stay indoors today?  
Out there, through the woods, over the creek and down  
A little, hidden, unknown path.  
A patch of violets is about to bloom.  
I want to be there:  
I want to kneel on the damp, spongy earth.  
To search with my fingers in the mould  
For violet buds.  
The little leaves, tiny and new,  
Outline with red the black, bare branches;  
And against the sky  
The willow twigs gleam white.

There's something in the air today  
That calls me out.  
I want to exult with that little fish-hawk  
Riding the cold, wet wind, still redolent of March.  
I want to splash and dive with the willow ducks  
Among the dead rushes and the blackened lily-pads.  
I want to scream and dance; I thrill  
To the swift urge and magic of the bursting buds.  
O, what a world of promise is outside!  
How can I stay indoors today?  
—Robert Louis Smith-Walker, in "Dawn Wind."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1924

## EDITORIALS

A CAREFUL study of the economics of the Post Office Department forms the latest chapter in a series of interesting articles concerning expenditures in the various governmental departments in Washington, contributed to the New York World by Mr. John F. Sinclair, a recognized student of financial conditions. The World's headline writer, trained as other gentlemen of his profession to put the salient point of a long story into a few words, summarizes Mr. Sinclair's conclusions in the phrase, "Post Office Gets 98 Cents Out of Uncle Sam's \$100."

### Don't Starve the Post Office

In effect, this means that less than 1 per cent of the money paid in taxes by the American citizenship goes to the Post Office Department. When that is coupled with the fact that of all the functions of the Federal Government, the only one which touches the average citizen in his everyday life is the post office, it is made strikingly apparent how much he gets for how little expended. The World's correspondent puts in a graphic paragraph a statement of the cheapness of postal service, which is not novel but which merits reiteration here:

Not only is the Post Office Department the greatest public utility in the world; it is also the cheapest. For 2 cents one can place a letter addressed to John Smith, No. 10 Smith Street, London, England, in the mail box ten miles from the main office in San Francisco, have it called for and taken these ten miles by a reliable, careful mail carrier, taken to the railway department, carried 3111 miles from San Francisco to New York, transferred to a mail steamship and carried 3512 miles to England, carried by a letter carrier fifteen miles out from the London main post office and delivered to John Smith at his door—for what? For just 2 cents in American money; 4948 miles for 2 cents.

The Post Office employs more people than are in the combined forces of the Army and Navy. It serves usefully more people than probably all the other functions of the Government put together, because of the entire 110,000,000 population there is probably not one who does not either personally make use of the Post Office Department, or whose comfort and convenience in life are not materially advanced by the activities of that department. Last year the Post Office cost the people of the United States in taxation approximately \$32,000,000. Many of its activities, such, for example, as carrying first class letter mail from California to the ends of the British Dominions, are self-supporting. But as a whole, the Post Office falls just that amount short of complete self-support, although it has never been more efficiently or more economically managed than it is today. For the same year the expenditure of the War Department exceeded \$350,000,000; of the Navy Department, \$322,000,000. That service which in times of peace contributes the most to the prosperity of the community and to the comfort of the individual citizen, was in comparison starved.

The Nation has lately been told that if the workers of the Post Office Department, the men who of all the federal employees are doing the most for the advantage of the average man, are paid wages commensurate with their deserts, wages which would compare favorably with what they could earn in like activities in other branches of industry, it will be necessary to raise postal rates or increase taxes. We do not believe that the former should be done; we emphatically do believe that the latter should be effected, if it is indeed necessary, in order to grant to these most serviceable federal employees the measure of justice for which they are appealing.

The Post Office Department has never been closer to the people than it is today. Postmaster-General New is alert in seeking out new plans for the extension of the service, and for attaining greater efficiency in its functions as now discharged. The rank and file of postal employees, who are now virtually removed from their one-time position of political peonage, through the general operation of a civil service reform law, constitute a body of workers not excelled in morale and efficiency by any other in the land. The country will not begrudge a larger measure of appropriations to this most useful and popular department of the public service, if the increased appropriations are to be expended in the betterment of the condition of those who have made that service what it is today.

THE innovation in Philadelphia, prompted by General Butler in an effort to stop the sale of illicit liquors in that city, by which it was found possible to prosecute and punish the buyers as well as the sellers of intoxicating liquor, seems likely to be resorted to elsewhere. In Hartford, Conn., recently, witnesses called to court to prove sales by accused bootleggers

### Liquor Buyers to Answer

were severely reprimanded by the trial judge for what he declared to be the failure to keep their oaths to uphold the Constitution of the United States. He declared that they were "participants in and instigators of crime because their money tended to drag after it every manner of violence up to murder, smuggling, piracy, bribery and corruption."

This is plain and forceful language. Certainly the court's arraignment was a severe and caustic one. Yet the fact cannot be denied that without the supporting patronage, the connivance, and the protection of those who claim to be lawabiding and are not, the occupation of the bootlegger would be gone. Well-meaning citizens of a free country continue to array themselves as accessories to serious crimes no less revolting than those enumerated by the Connecticut judge, perhaps unconscious or without a proper realization of their offense. No decent person wishes to stand charged or to be compelled to defend himself against an indictment charging him with murder, smuggling, piracy, bribery, or corrup-

tion. And yet the court told the confessed patrons of the accused bootleggers that there is many a man in prison today who is deserving more at the hands of justice than they.

It is not in condonation of the offenses of those who make a practice of dealing with the criminals who traffic in liquor contrary to the law, to say in their behalf that no doubt they have erred in the past because of a lack of appreciation of their position. If they have been careless or thoughtless, there is no reason why they should continue to be so. It has been made plain to them just where they stand morally and in the eyes of the law.

There is no great difference in the degree of guilt of the actual incendiary who applies the torch and that of the person who aids and abets him in his terrible undertaking. Society does not excuse the one while condemning and punishing the other. Every unlawful act committed by bootleggers, from smuggling to murder, is abetted, directly or indirectly, by those who induce the acknowledged criminal to pursue his trade that they may patronize him.

What is to be offered in defense of such unpatriotic conduct? Do the parents who jokingly serve smuggled or illicit liquors to their own and their children's guests care to stand to meet the accusations which might be made against them? One is inclined to doubt that they, or their children, would be proud if they were to stand, even as champions of a boasted "personal liberty," in company with those they despise, while fraternizing with them as accessories either before or after the fact.

UNIVERSAL mobilization of property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens in time of war, is not an altogether pleasant prospect to face. But then war, itself, is not pleasant. And it is precisely because such a proposition divides the unpleasantness of war more equitably among all of the citizens of the nation that The Christian Science Monitor

### Labor and Universal Mobilization

stands back of it. Fundamental justice demands that the muck and mire and misery of war which, up to now, have been the experience of the men in khaki, shall be shared, henceforth, by those at home, whether they be riveters or coupon clippers, Congressmen or harvest hands. Once this particular demand of justice is met, the cause of peace will find, enlisted in its behalf, a great many of those individuals and interests who, at present, because they believe they will lose nothing, and hope that they may gain much from a war are indifferent to the task of preventing it.

When Labor, therefore, or a group of Labor's leaders, as in the case of the recent report of the American Federation of Labor, raises an outcry against this plan, the conclusion seems inevitable that one of two, or a combination of two, causes must be behind that opposition. One, of course, may pass over the fact that this report apparently relies, in part, for its information on this plan upon "propaganda being spread through the radio by prominent public men." Serious students of the proposal now before Congress can hardly assume responsibility for the radiocast statements of its enthusiastic supporters, however prominent they may be. The plan deserves attention on its own merits. To confuse the plan, itself, with what may be said about it, is to form judgment by hearsay.

Aside from that magnifying of a totally irrelevant point, the Labor opposition, as we have indicated, drives one back to one of two causes. Either Labor, contrary to its own protestations, profited out of the last war and is indifferent, therefore, to the prospect of another; or these particular Labor leaders fear a discriminatory conscription. The first conclusion, in all fairness, must be rejected. The investigations of the United States Department of Labor have demonstrated that living costs during the last war invariably rose ahead of, and higher than, the wages which Labor received. Actually, the average American workman, with the exception of small groups of labor profiteers, could buy less with his war-time than with his pre-war wage. Consequently it is difficult to believe that there is anything alluring to the mass of the workingmen in the United States in the prospect of another war.

There remains, then, the second reason for this opposition, namely, that these particular Labor spokesmen fear a discriminatory conscription. They seem completely unaware of the fact that it is to do away with just that thing that this proposal is advanced. Discrimination in the last war produced an altogether too extensive crop of millionaires. The popular demand for this measure is in protest against the very consequence which Labor seems to fear. There will still be injustices—even with such a plan. The men at the front will still make the supreme sacrifices. But, with universal conscription, a more equal and more exact justice would be guaranteed.

With the proposition to fix wages the American Federation of Labor, in this report, declares itself in accord—provided "the same wages given Labor would be paid to the members of the Supreme Court, of Congress, the President, etc." But that, exactly, is the proposal—the precise proposal—which Labor has just denounced. Fixation of wages implies the possibility of discrimination. Universal conscription prevents such discrimination in that it guarantees that every individual, in whatever activity engaged, receives the same proportionate reduction in wage, save in the case of very large incomes, where the percentage reduction would be greater.

Concern is expressed, by these same Labor spokesmen, lest the Government would not be able to sell bonds with which to finance a war. Needless to say, the conscription of capital, an item in the plan which, evidently, did not come under the scrutiny of these critics, provides the means for financing the war without the sale of bonds.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the authors of this report do not speak for all of organized labor in the United States. Two weeks ago, in Washington, Edward

F. McGrady, as spokesman for Samuel Gompers, declared to the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that Labor would stand solidly back of such a proposal. Maj. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, declared, recently, that this plan "would correct the error of the last war and do much to pave the way to permanent peace."

No one questions the fundamental patriotism of American Labor. No class, perhaps, in the United States responded more readily to the responsibilities of the war period. Because of these facts it is exceedingly important that those who presume to speak for Labor give serious study to the propositions on which they would give expression to the Labor opinion of the United States. It is an indication of haphazard leadership when opposition is registered to a plan such as this for universal mobilization, the whole intent and purpose of which is to remedy the situations out of which grew Labor's bitter resentment against the injustices of the last war.

THE enhanced credit of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission should more than compensate the province

for the heavy cost of the investigation commission's report, which has lately been published, concerning the publicly owned power system. Although the people of Ontario enjoy a very high standard of public service, under the plan of production for service instead of for profit, hostile interests have long maintained a propaganda campaign against the Hydroelectric Commission and its chairman, Sir Adam Beck. Criticism in 1922 finally induced the provincial Government, at that time under Mr. Drury, to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the commission. In giving the report of the investigation to the Ontario Legislature recently, the Conservative Premier, Mr. Ferguson, said: "It must be gratifying to Sir Adam Beck and the other commissioners, and to the people of Ontario, to find that after spending \$500,000 and two years of time, a commission which was antagonistic to public ownership can find nothing wrong."

It would be an injustice to the former Premier, Mr. Drury, to convey the impression that he appointed the inquiry commissioners with any thought of hostility to public ownership. He did take an unbending stand against Sir Adam Beck's hydro-radial project—under which the power commission planned to cover Ontario with a system of publicly owned electric railways—but it is generally conceded that, in refusing to indorse an issue of bonds for hydro-radials, Mr. Drury protected the financial credit of the province.

But whether the investigators were antagonistic to public ownership, or simply keen to find out the facts about the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, the report does bring out "that the principle of public ownership of waterpower, and development by the people, is fundamentally sound." Even in the expensive Chippewa development, which Sir Adam Beck urged forward under emergency conditions—with the consequence that it "cost \$11,000,000 more than it should have"—no dishonesty or glaring inefficiency is found. Some instances of wastefulness, extravagance and mismanagement were disclosed, but the report says, "These were to be expected on such a huge undertaking."

Sir Adam Beck is described as "arbitrary and inconsiderate." He allowed nothing to stand in his way. The report adds, however: "These circumstances should not blind anyone to the fact that he has rendered great and notable service to Ontario. When there was unceasing and persistent obstruction from powerful interests, his fighting qualities stood him in good stead, and helped him to overcome all opposition. From the beginning he has kept the commission free from the paralyzing influences of officialdom."

Altogether the report of what is called the Gregory commission is hailed as a complete vindication of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission. It should tend to strengthen public confidence in public ownership of public utilities.

## Editorial Notes

ONE effect of the recent disclosures regarding graft and inefficiency in high political circles of the United States has been to cloud the vision of many as to the lofty motives which actuate thousands of America's official servants. On this point the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, in its April review, says:

For a time one might almost have suspected that there was no longer any good and efficient men in public life, but the inaccuracy of such a picture is coming to be seen. Great numbers of those who make up the Government have a devotion to their work that is determined solely by an unselfish ideal of service, and certainly one or two, or even half a dozen, venal men cannot for any length of time be considered typical of those leaders in the national capital and elsewhere who have made distinct personal sacrifices to serve the country.

If the American public is to maintain unimpaired its reputation for fair-mindedness and good sense, it will take immediate steps to rectify this false point of view before its outlook has been prejudiced so gravely as to render correction extremely difficult.

SOMEWHAT analogous to an effort to prevent by legislation the rising of a tide is the endeavor of the German Government to forbid the building by amateurs of radio sets for their own use, in the belief that thereby it can prevent them from hearing news to which, in its opinion, they should not listen. The result of these restrictions has proved to be that large numbers of receiving sets are built secretly and dishonestly, because, in order to obtain the necessary parts, those buying them are obliged to sign a statement that they intend to export their finished products. So long, however, as a government attempts to regulate in an unreasonable manner that which is unregulatable, because based on the fundamentals of natural science, it will find itself faced with just such difficulties.

## "Grace and Remembrance"

MADRID, March 18 (Special Correspondence)—Señor Pinar was sitting on one of those bony, architectural chairs in which generations of Spaniards have been politely uncomfortable. He was leaning forward at such an angle that the frivolous or unaccustomed might have thought him frozen in the act of bowing. That heavy Andalusian head turned slowly toward you and you saw the black hair, a little thick at the back, the neat beard, the grave face, and those sad bright eyes which expressed in such nice proportions enthusiasm and decorum. He carried himself gracefully, with a slight swaying of the head. When he stopped to speak he would put one hand into his coat pocket—as W. B. Yeats does when he warms to his subject—and the attitude seemed to give poise and grace to his words. This habit of Señor Pinar's came from that part of his life which he lived with the old Spanish masters, whose cavaliers stand graciously and grave, with hand on sword. How exactly had Señor Pinar their seventeenth century bearing? I never cease to wonder at such a graceful figure coming from the straight lines of Spanish life.

But it was on that uncomfortable chair in a room that so perfectly expressed his more "finely touched" traits, that I liked him best. As I entered the room he was bending over a piece of delicate Toledo embroidery. The decorous detachment of his voice was belied by the enthusiasm of his eyes. He seemed, mentally, to be leaping in ecstasy from stitch to stitch, and to be marveling breathlessly, but politely, as one might marvel at a queen's sleeve in a Velasquez picture. "That, monsieur," he said, in his queer Spanish-French, and with distant pride in his voice, "That, monsieur, is the art, the spirit of my country!"

Since then I have seen him, hand in pocket, talking in museums and galleries, humble and bareheaded before a famous Titian in the Duke of Alba's palace; peering through the door of a drawing-room cabinet at an old Talavera bowl or, by the sight of an antique moulding from some now ruined monastery, moved to describing some little known episode in Spanish history. Always it was the same: he picked out little delicate things and gave life to them, with those sad eager stories of his. But it was the sadness, the "pity beyond all telling," which he always extolled in the beauty he found. It was as though the contrasts in the sounds, colors, and forms, such a characteristic of Spain, had started to his eyes "the still orb of one particular tear."

This sadness, this dignity, this sense of contrasts, this detachment—they were not part of a careful pose. They seemed to me to be, in a manner difficult to define, but undeniable, part of what I might call the genius of Spain. Señor Pinar, the shy dilettante of the drawing-room and connoisseur of the museum—government official, besides, in a laborious, ineffectual government department, where work is a hobby and urgent matters are dealt with in some vague mañana—was for me but an acquaintance. The next time we meet he will have forgotten my name. But the unforgettable and valuable fact is that, like most sensitive, poetic people, he is most delicately adjusted to the inmost rhythm of his people. In the sense which does not consider too closely mere externals, he is Spain.

Always there is the contrast: the exquisite embroidery on the coarse linen; the black and white designs; what a Spaniard once called the "tragic" Christian architecture contrasting with the laughing handiwork of the Moors; the contrast of the Escorial with the unstinted glory of the Guadarramas.

Le grave Escorial  
Lève son dôme moine  
Noir de l'ennui royal,

bare Castille and prolific Andalusia; the joy of the blue sky and the sadness of songless birds; the contrast between the fierceness of sounds and colors, softened by use, but inherent and constantly struggling to be manifest, and the drab and so often ineffectual patience of its people.

Drab as they are today, a word will stir them to the invocation of the colored past. I have heard a post-office clerk discourse on the arms of Castille. A dormant pride and distinction are roused. Woe to the satirical French writer who tells them they have nothing but their pride; the drab and ineffectual patience falls like a mask and suddenly it is as though all the fierce and strident sounds of centuries were clanging and booming, and that the vivid pennons, not of an army, but of a people, were flying—sounds of which nowadays we hear only the echo in the mule bells, colors of which those antique Toledo embroideries are only a dream. It is all like Señor Pinar, whom the contrasts have saddened because of the strangeness of their beauty. It all comes back to his restraint and gentle regret; to the happiness he had in saying one day:

"A new building? Yes. And yet not so new; I was born there." V. S. P.

## Democracy on the Wane?

IN NUMEROUS autocratic dictatorships in Europe, H. H. Powers, writing in the Atlantic Monthly, sees "the receding tide of democracy." He declares that "the right of minority veto has wrecked democracy in Italy, in Austria, and in Spain. It is this that menaces democracy in Britain and America. It is found not only in nefarious alliances with the selfish and the predatory, but in the complacent pose of patriotism and superior virtue. Though majority rule is basic to our political philosophy, it is accepted in practice by no section, no party, no class, no militant ideal. The caucus or party convention that smooths out difficulties and with infinite patience closes up the ranks of a working majority, is stigmatized as the 'machine,' and the individual who surrenders his hobby to the will of the majority is pilloried as a traitor. Above the class of self-interest and the din of individual opinion, is heard the exhortation of the idealist to stand by your hobby though the heavens fall." Whatever we demand, insists Mr. Powers, "we invoke the same right of minority veto," and it is in that demand that he finds the threat to democratic institutions.

## Russia's Future Rulers

UP to the revolution there had been no ruling class in Russia, in the European sense, writes Michael Farbmán in the Yale Review. Such a class, he declares, is now emerging. He writes: "The process of creating the new ruling class in Russia is a double process. On the one hand, a differentiation of opinion is taking place in the country, where the new political parties are slowly germinating. On the other hand, the factions existing in the dominant party—the only center of political activity and thought—will assuredly in the end furnish these parties with experienced leaders. When these two tendencies meet, the new ruling class of Russia will appear. But till this new ruling class is consolidated, till the new political groups are strong enough to grasp power, the Bolsheviks will continue to rule in the name of a united and unanimous Communist Party."